

# PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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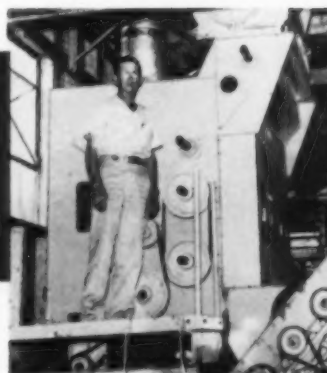
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### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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### WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.



### OUR COVER PICTURE

Pictured on our cover are members of a centuries-old profession that is threatened with extinction. The hand labor which has produced and harvested cotton since before Eli Whitney's day now is so organized, regulated and red-taped that growers are virtually forced to turn to machines. More cotton is being mechanically harvested in 1960 than ever before, and all prospects for the future are for more machines, fewer men.

Photo by John Jeter

## laugh it off



A transport had been sunk and several lifeboats were cruising around the surrounding waters picking up survivors. A completely bald-headed sailor popped up alongside one of the boats. One of the Irishmen manning the oars spotted him and, with a snort of rage, brought his oar down smack on the bald man's pate. "This is no time for fooling," he cried. "Go down and come up straight."

\*\*\*

"Why don't you marry me?" he pleaded. "Is there someone else?" "Oh, John," she sighed, "there must be!"

\*\*\*

The man picked up the tasty hitchhiker, who snuggled up to him in the car. He paid no attention, but drove all day and then stopped at a motel for the night.

"You can sleep in the car if you like," he announced, and went to his room.

Soon afterward, the girl knocked on his door and complained that it was cold in the car. He told her she could sleep in a chair. About 15 minutes later, the girl awakened the man and said, "Let's have a party."

Indignantly, he replied, "That's too much! I don't mind your riding with me. I don't mind your coming into my room. But I'll be darned if I'm going to get up, shave, dress, order food and liquor, and invite a bunch of people to a party at this time of night."

\*\*\*

First Scientist: I still can't figure how the ancient Egyptians managed to build the pyramids.

Second Scientist: Well, for one thing, they didn't have coffee breaks.

\*\*\*

"What's your trouble, Madam?" asked a Chicago doctor of the fretful lady.

"I want to know is there any cure for flat feet," she stated.

"Yours?" "No, my husband's. If there isn't, I'll have to divorce him."

"That seems strange. Perhaps he can't help his flat feet."

"He can," she stated menacingly; "he always has his feet in the wrong flat."

\*\*\*

Buyer: Does that mule ever kick you?  
Seller: No, suh, he ain't yet. But he frequently kicks the place where ah recently was.

\*\*\*

Papa loved mama.  
Mama loved men.  
Ma's in the graveyard.  
Pa's in the pen.

\*\*\*

Mother (proudly watching her two-year-old): He's been walking like that for almost a year.

Bored visitor: Amazing! Can't you make him sit down?

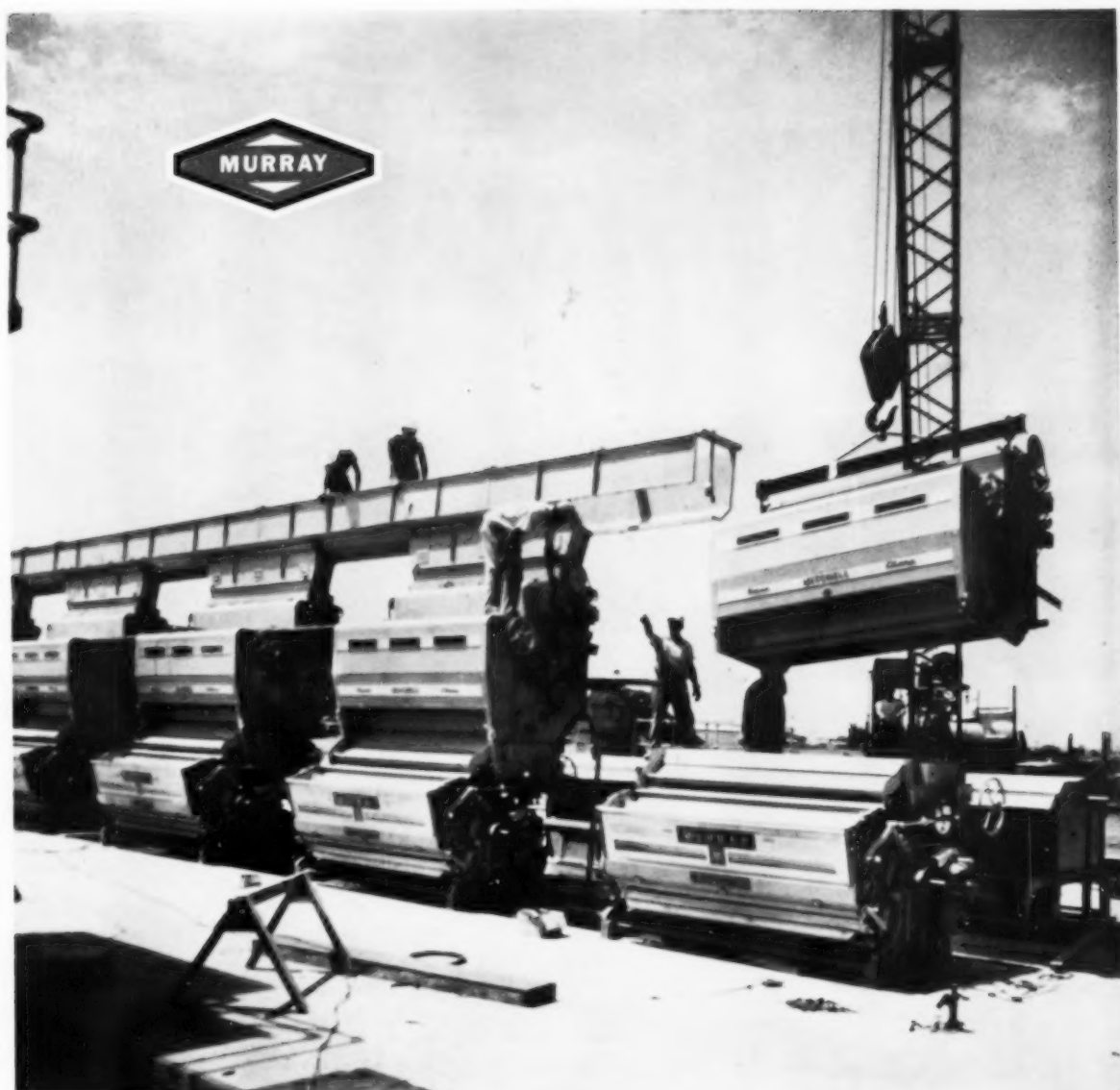
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Percy surprised everyone when he got married. Returning from his honeymoon, he was asked whether his wife was pregnant. Lipped Percy, "Well, I certainly hope so! I wouldn't want to have to go through THAT again."

\*\*\*

"Now don't forget," said the choir director, "the tenor will sing until we reach 'the gates of Hell'—then you all come in."





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This year, as in the past, Murray cotton ginning machinery is going in throughout the cotton belt — some of it already ginning, and some of it being erected at this time.

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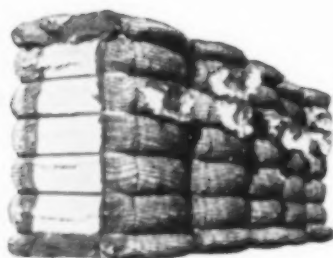
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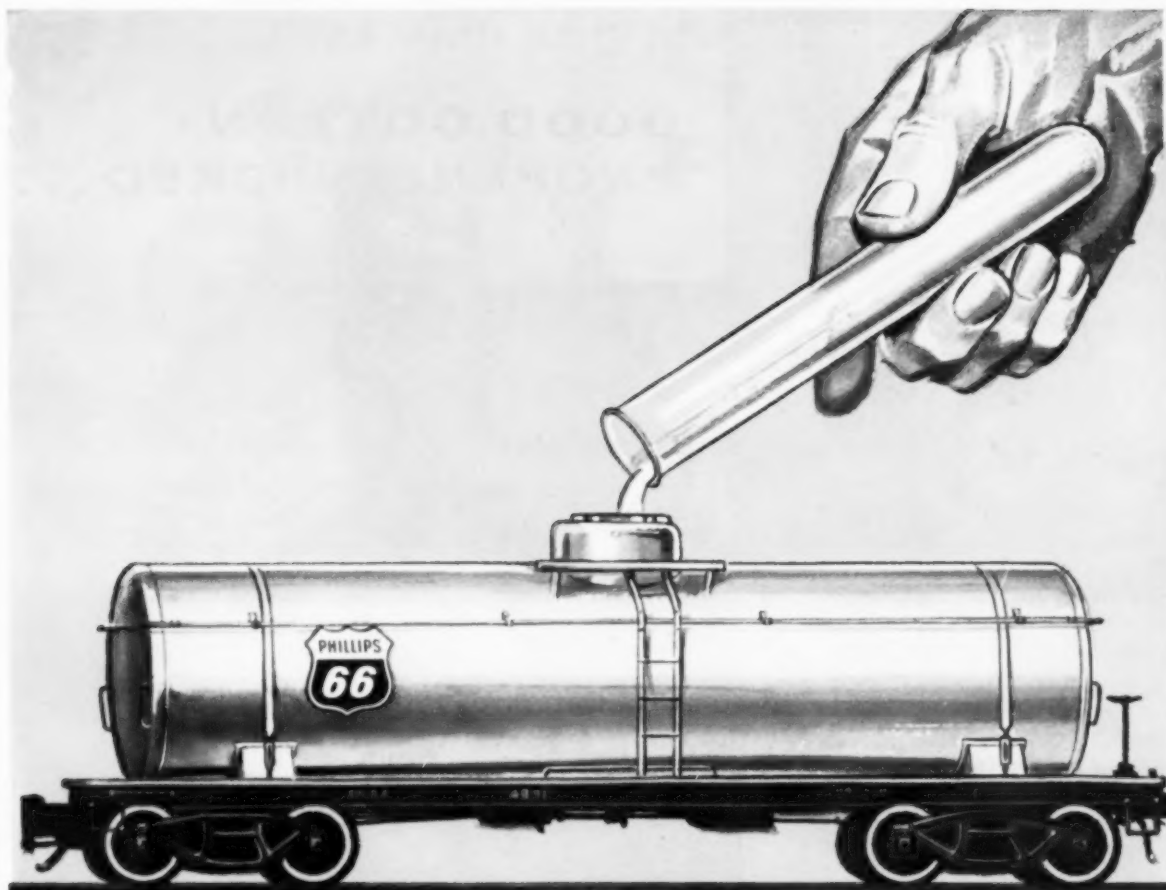
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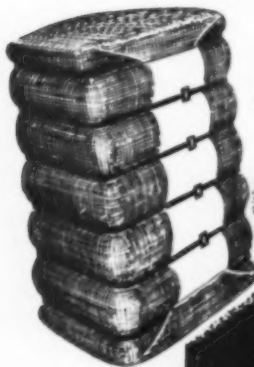
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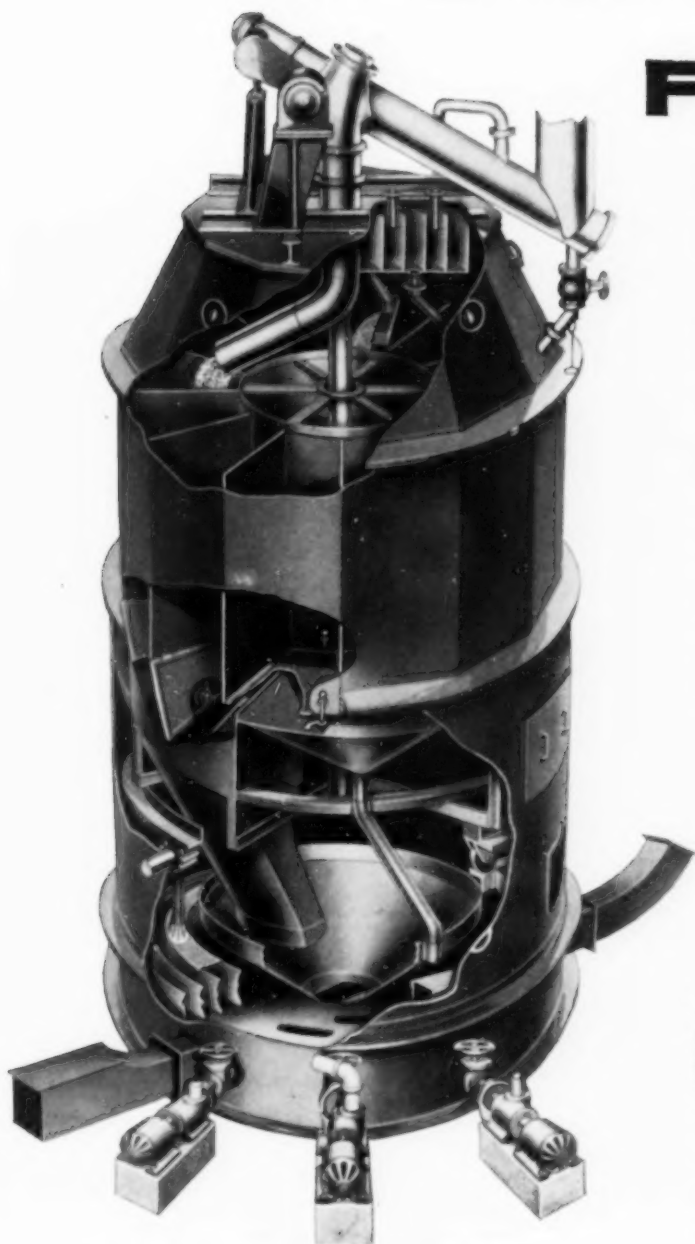


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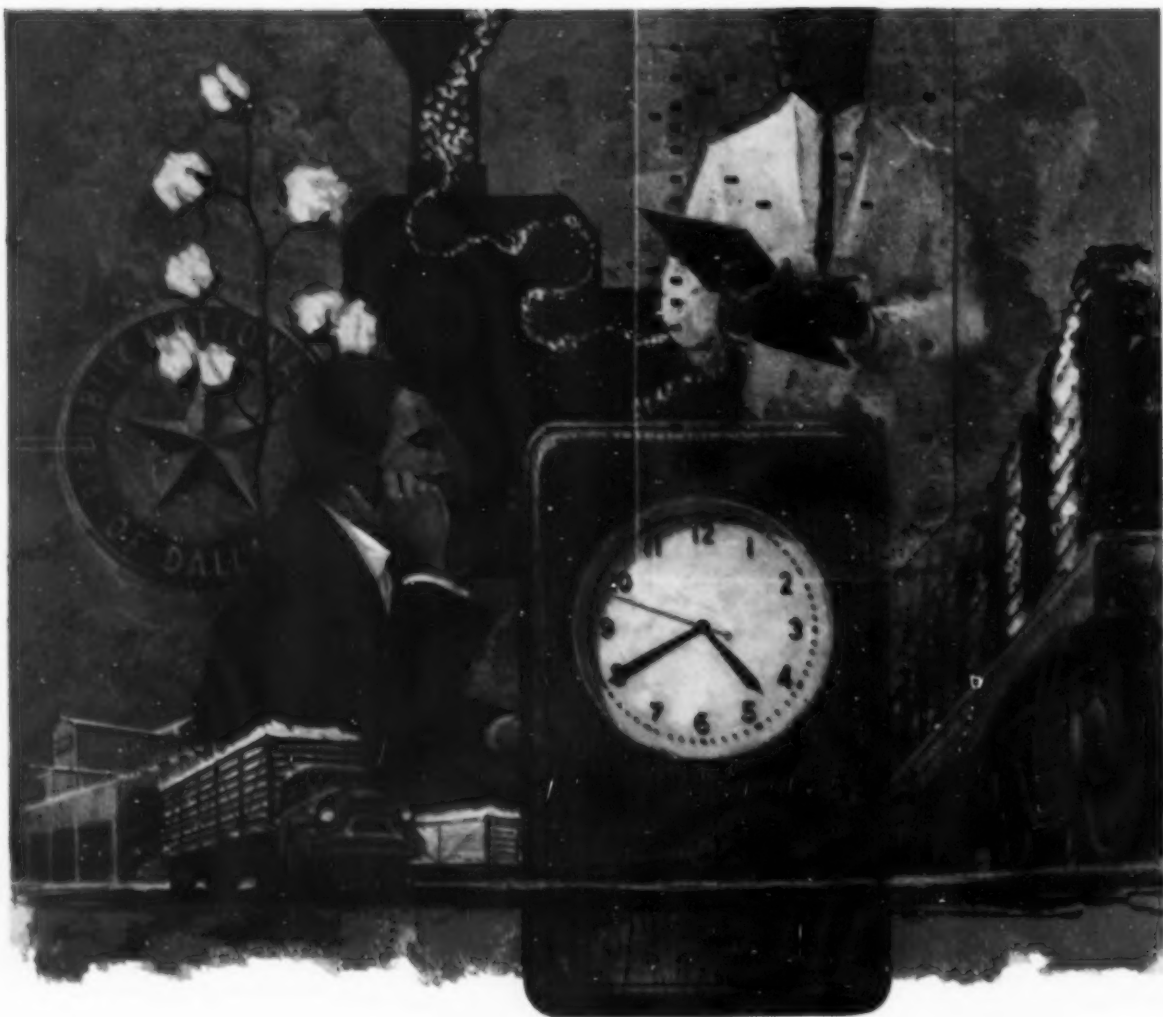
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## Industry Leaders Agree:

# KEEP PRESENT COTTON LAW

**C**AN COTTON AFFORD to gamble with politics in this election year?

An emphatic "no" is the answer of most of the industry's leaders.

After carefully studying the situation—on the farm, at the market and in Washington—they warn against trying to change present legislation governing cotton acreage and prices.

"Dangerous"—"impractical"—"time's against us"—"let's give what we have now a chance to work"—these are some of the comments which The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press has obtained as it has sounded out opinion. On this matter, there is far more general agreement than usual across the Belt.

### Washington Opinion

Similar views to those of key leaders in Cotton States were expressed recently by a veteran Washington observer. Writing his regular column in *The Press* on Sept. 3, Fred Bailey pointed out that the present law is flexible enough to give cotton producers much of the change in price and acreage allotments that they want in 1961.

Acreage, said Bailey, could be as large or larger than actual harvested acreage this season. A new formula must be used by the Secretary of Agriculture next month when he determines the quota for 1961. The Washington correspondent summarized this as follows:

"Beginning with the 1961 crop, under a law passed in 1958, acreage allotments are to be set on the basis of a quota that's equal to expected disappearance—domestic consumption plus exports. This quota, though, can be adjusted upward or downward depending on how the Secretary of Agriculture sizes up the quality of cotton stocks in this country and abroad. While he may adjust the quota upward as much as he considers necessary, he cannot reduce it below estimated disappearance by more than one million bales.

"Assuming disappearance for next year is estimated the same as for this year—14,500,000 bales—then the Secretary must set a quota at not less than one million bales below that . . . that is, 13,500,000 bales.

"The 13,500,000 bales would mean an allotment of roughly the 16-million acre minimum. If, however, the Secretary should decide to adjust the 14,500,000 bale quota neither upward nor downward, the result would be an acreage allotment boost. In round numbers, such a situation would increase next year's allotment by no less than one million acres above the 16 million minimum . . . to at least 17 million acres, plus the small farm reserve acreage.

"The 17-million-acre figure would be

By **WALTER B. MOORE**

Editor

only 500,000 acres below the maximum acreage that could have been planted this year under the A and B programs combined. Actually, USDA's latest tally shows that growers this fall plan to harvest much less—about 15,500,000 acres."

By law, supports for 1961 must be pegged between 70 percent and 90 percent of parity. In the past, the exact level of support within this legal range has been specifically determined by a sliding scale formula in the law. As of the 1961 crop, however, the sliding scale is repealed and supports are set by the Secretary after "consideration of eight supply-demand factors."

Washington guessing as we went to press was (1) that the Secretary in October might increase acreage to well above 17 million acres but declare price supports at the 70 percent minimum, and (2) that Secretary Benson next month will authorize a smaller acreage increase but leave it to the new Secretary of Agriculture to set the price next January.

### Change Is Dangerous

All of this simply means that the best route toward the changes cotton growers seek is through proper administration of the present law—not through new laws.

"The present law can serve growers' needs if it is wisely administered," said the textile mill executive who is president of National Cotton Council. Craig Smith, addressing Plains Cotton Growers at Lubbock, said:

"Be very careful before letting go of a law that was written primarily by producers and which promises to give producers the strongest voice they've ever had on the vital matters of acreage and price support."

The reasons for this warning should be obvious to anyone who has read the platforms of the two major parties. Even if time permitted the passage of new cotton legislation before the Texas Lower Valley starts planting in 1961, which is most unlikely, any new law probably would have soil bank aspects that would be most objectionable to the cotton industry. Any acreage changes would be distasteful to parts of the Belt—any price support changes could jeopardize the present favorable market situation—and there is a good chance that cotton might lose governmental aid that is making possible present high exports.

A family fight within the industry, and a final result far less favorable than

present laws, seem the inevitable outcome of any effort to get new legislation by early 1961.

### Cotton Leaders Comment

Analysis of these factors, and others, is the foundation for the following comments which *The Press* has received. Because they were speaking off-the-record, and unofficially, these men are not identified by name. Each, however, represents an organization with top influence in the area—their views accurately reflect those of the area.

**SOUTHEAST**—"The philosophy of both parties in respect to retirement of acreage by some means worries me tremendously . . . Our thinking here is (1) No extension of A and B; (2) request hearing concerning the cotton situation after the general election is over."

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**—"We believe that the permanent features of the Agricultural Act of 1958, taken together with the release and reapportionment program and the export program, represent about the best package that we could put together for cotton. This is not to say that some modification might not be needed as we go along. We hope, however, that cotton interest organizations can work together to prevent the scrapping of the cotton program and the substitution of some of the wild schemes that have been advanced in the platforms of both parties."

**SOUTHWEST**—"Our people would like a higher support level and more acreage. But, we're afraid of some of these family-farm proposals, and a drastic soil-banking of cotton acreage. We'd much rather take a chance on getting a little better price and a little more acreage, through allotment transfers under the present law, than to risk what we're probably going to get if we ask Washington for a new law."

**FAR WEST**—"Western leaders, in most cases, see an acute need for maintaining present cotton acreage. They feel that loss of B acreage next year and a cut-back to A acreage levels of 1960 would be ruinous. Realistically, many are coming around to the view that there is little chance of getting a new B Plan for 1961; and that the best policy for the Far West is to work with other areas for getting more acres within the framework of present legislation.

Summing it all up, the overwhelming majority of cotton's spokesmen say, "In 1961, let's keep what we have—but work hard to get better prices and acreage allotments through administrative changes."

## • West Texas Groups Re-Name Officers

TWO LEADING COTTON GROUPS — Plains Growers, Inc., and Plains Ginners Association, re-elected officers at their recent annual meeting in Lubbock.

Growers chose W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, and Wilmer Smith, New Home, to serve their fourth terms as president and vice-president of the organization. Roy Forkner, Lubbock, was elected secretary-treasurer for a third term.

George Pfeiffenberger is executive vice-president; and Conrad L. Lohoefer, who has been director of public relations, has been promoted to assistant to the executive vice-president.

Directors praised the "fine leadership" of Fortenberry, Pfeiffenberger and the staff, in a resolution.

J. Craig Smith, president of the National Cotton Council; U.S. Representative Harlan Hagen of California; and Ralph H. Raper, Washington, director of the cotton division, USDA Commodity Stabilization Service, were guest speakers at the Growers' meeting, attended by more than 500 persons.

**Ginners' Meeting** — Three widely-known leaders in the cotton industry were renamed to head Plains Ginners' Association at the annual meeting. They are Orville (Sleepy) Bailey of Anton, president; and Dixon White, Lubbock, secretary-treasurer.

Ginners were told by the featured speaker, Dr. M. K. Horne of the National Cotton Council, that cotton can expand its markets beyond the present level of 16



**LEADERS** of two West Texas groups for the coming year are pictured here. In the small photograph are W. O. Fortenberry, president; Roy Forkner, secretary-treasurer; and Wilmer Smith, vice-president, of Plains Growers. The larger picture, by Duane Howell, Avalanche-Journal farm editor, shows officers and directors installed by Plains Ginners Association. They are, seated left to right, Jean D.

Smith, Ralls; Guy Nickels, vice-president, Sudan; Orville Bailey, president, Roundup; Dixon White, secretary-treasurer, Lubbock; and Bill Thompson, Shallowater. Standing, left to right, are Roy Forkner, Lubbock; Earl Hobbs, New Deal; Virgle Travis, Brownfield; Earl Eeds, Plainview; L. L. Wienke, Lubbock; Jack Howell, Lubbock; Weldon Martin, O'Donnell; and Doyle Watkins, Sudan.

million bales annually — "if the right moves are made."

He warned that inroads made by imported textiles must be checked, however, and U.S. cotton must be priced to move into consumption at home and abroad.

Ginners also heard talks by Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president of Texas Cotton Ginners Association; and Pfeiffenberger.

B. R. Perkins, Wienke Gin Co., Petersburg, was awarded a free trip to the 1961 annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners Association in Dallas.



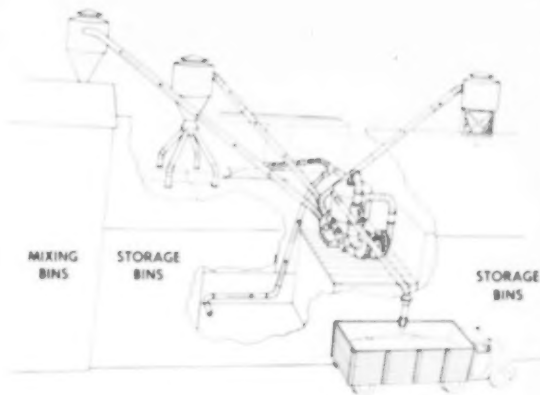
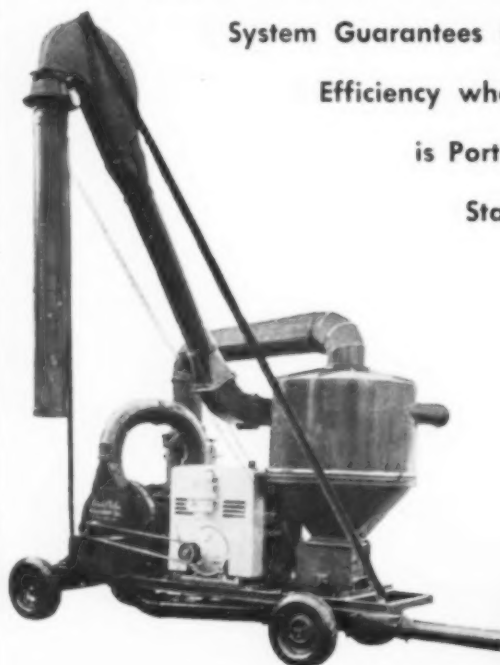
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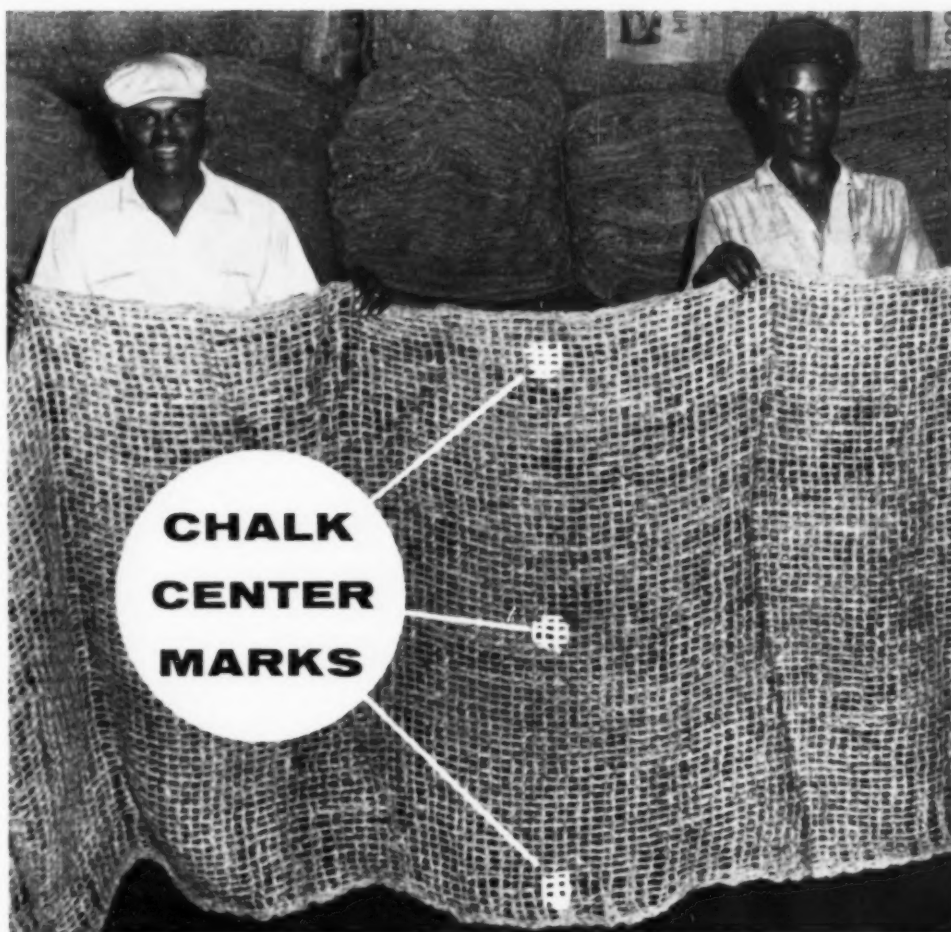
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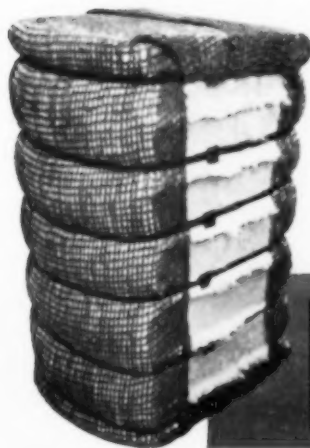
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## Do You Remember When . . .

(News of 10 years ago and 20 years ago, from issues of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

### Ten Years Ago

RAY PROVOST said, "It's not the machine's fault if our customer's cotton is butchered up," as he urged ginners to do a better job of ginning in the 1950 season.

HENRY WUNDERLICH, as chairman of the Texas Crushers' Association pink bollworm committee, reported an "alarming situation" in South Texas.

PALMER BROWN, III, was elected board chairman of Industrial Supplies.

LEVER BROTHERS was starting to build its headquarters, now one of the showplaces of New York City.

E. C. McGEE was transferred by Swift from Des Moines to Memphis.

J. E. DOHERTY (who now writes B. Ubberson in The Press) was a speaker at the ginners' school in Newport, Ark., sponsored by Southern Cotton Oil Co.

W. O. FORTENBERRY was re-elected president of Plains Ginners, Lubbock.

A. E. STALEY CO. completed its \$5 million soybean plant at Decatur, Ill.

COTTONSEED SUPPORTS were set at \$51 per ton, and soybeans were supported at \$2.06 a bushel.

### Twenty Years Ago

LAMESA (Texas) COTTON OIL MILL was being built.

S. J. SMITH, Luxora, Ark., was flying Old Glory over his gin and urging other ginners to do so.

JOHN BURROUGHS (now Governor of New Mexico) was one of the charter members of the newly-organized Peanut Council of America.

C. R. BERGSTROM was listed as one of the incorporators of Brown Ginning Co., Abilene, Texas.

SIMMONS MILLS at Sweetwater, Hamlin and Rotan were hosts at a barbecue for about 125 ranchmen.

PAUL KELLER was elected president of a new firm, Central Oil & Milling Co. at Clayton, N.C.

GENTRY DUGAT was appointed editor of Texas Ginners' Journal.

SWIFT & CO. combined Dallas offices of its oil mill operations at 4401 South Fitzhugh.

## • Priddy Appointed Supima Manager

SUPIMA ASSOCIATION has announced the appointment of Don C. Priddy as manager. Priddy, formerly New Mexico and District 6 field representative, National Cotton Council, also spent three



DON C. PRIDDY

years in the production and marketing division at Memphis as agricultural economist.

Raised in Amherst, Texas, Priddy graduated from Texas A&M with a B.S. in agricultural economics.

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NEW MATERIAL — Reasonable Price!

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## • Wilson Moving Oil Refining

VEGETABLE OIL REFINING operations of Wilson & Co. have been concentrated at Oklahoma City.

Operations at Chattanooga, Tenn., were discontinued and transferred to Oklahoma. Rodney A. Stewart, formerly in Chicago, is manager of the Oklahoma City refinery, where all of Wilson's shortening, salad oil and margarine is now produced.

## In New Mexico

### Test on Cotton Quality

USDA, and New Mexico State University's Cotton Industry Committee are cooperating in a cotton test. Objective is to determine the effect of fineness and ginning practices on fiber properties, spinning and manufacturing performance, and product quality.

Berino Gin, Berino, N.M., and L. E. Archer, La Mesa, are cooperating as ginner and producer of the test cotton.

### A Roomful of Prizes But Nobody Won

"Like to win a bucket of coal or molasses? A ball of twine? Enough barbed wire for your whole bedroom? A bagfull (your bag) of rock salt or ammo-phos? Man, who wouldn't?"

And with these enticing prizes Cargill, Inc.'s commodities department launched an employee contest to name its latest product, a binder material for pelleted feeds.

The motive behind this madness was explained in an announcement:

"The real thinkers in our group decided that a nameless product has certain sales disadvantages. That's why there is this opportunity for you to become immortal by naming it."

In order to help contest participants avoid needless pitfalls, the announcement gave a few clues: "Babies cry for it. Please do not suggest Carbind because our thinkers think that sounds too much like a cheap TV western."

Over 200 names were submitted, but nobody won. Announcing the winning name, a memo explained:

"One of the reasons for selecting 'Dura-Bond,' besides its upper-middle-class sound, is that nobody submitted it so we don't have to give away a prize."

## New Film

### COUNCIL RELEASES CAMPING AND BOATING FILM

Recognizing the current boom in camping and boating, National Cotton Council has made a 15-minute color movie relating the experiences on a family camping trip. The latest canvas camping and boating gear, pastel-tinted tents, cotton duck flies, sleeping bags, boat canopies and motor hoods, are shown.

"High Country Holiday", which will be released to over 525 television stations next spring, is available from the Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

## Weed Control

### Mechanization Reduces Labor and Costs

With mechanical weed control, South Mississippi County, Ark., farmers chopped their 1960 cotton with a minimum of labor—the least number since the county became a major cotton area.

This was accomplished by hill dropping, cross cultivation, use of rotary hoes, weeder and frequent cultivation. County Agent D. V. Maloch said two or more of these processes were used on nearly all farms.

The reduction in cost of chopping per acre was in proportion to the number of times the cotton was cultivated across the rows and the space blocked out on each row by the cross-plow rigs. The narrow centers, 18 to 24 inches, were used more often in setting the cross plow rigs, but the narrow spacing made it more difficult to cultivate a second and third time across the rows.

Also, the number of times the weeder or rotary hoe was used resulted in lower chopping cost. Due to relatively weak stands on many fields the use of the weeder and rotary hoes was limited.

The mechanical methods for controlling grass and vines reduced the chopping cost from 20 to 50 percent.

On one field a rotary hoe was used four times followed by three flammings with a chopping cost under \$6 per acre. No thinning was done by chopping on this field.

Flame cultivators were used on about twice as many acres in 1960 as in 1959.

■ STANLEY HEATAMAN is Yuma County Agent in Arizona. He is an oilseed and field crop specialist.

## PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL AS PART OF A TOTAL PROGRAM



"Pink Bollworm Control as Related to the Total Cotton Insect Control Program of Central Texas" is the title of a new bulletin by Texas Experiment Station.

The bulletin suggests practices which can, in some instances, render control without following insecticidal programs developed especially for pink bollworm control. These practices are: stalk shredding, fall plowing, early and late season control of other cotton insects, a shortened harvesting period and good ginning operation.

Bulletin MP-444 may be obtained from the Experiment Station, College Station.

## New Tire Rubber Developed

A new type of rubber for tires has been developed by Hercules Powder Co. Lyle O. Amberg, Hercules chemist, says that the rubber also has a potential use in mechanical goods, power and conveyor belting, wire coating, household items, drug sundries, shoe soles and heels.

Raw materials for the rubber are propylene and ethylene, which are obtained from oil refinery operations and are in plentiful supply.

## Sesame Acreage Larger

Venezuela expects a 20 percent sesame seed acreage increase in 1960, bringing total acreage to 148,000 acres. Reportedly, 100 tons of seed, to be purchased in Nicaragua, will be needed for the expansion.

A sesame seed experiment station also is being considered in Venezuela.



## Fagan Has Been at Same Gin 53 Years

S. D. FAGAN has been ginning cotton for 53 years at the same stand, in Winder, Ga., and he's still going strong, as this picture shows. He started working at a gin in 1902; and in 1907 moved over to Winder Oil Mill (which became Smith Seed and Gin Co. in 1953). He was superintendent of the oil mill for 35 years, in addition to his 53 years of continuous service at the same gin. Fagan was born on Dec. 11, 1888, in Gwinette County, Ga. He has been married for 47 years to the former Donna Oakes. They have two children, James Fagan and Mrs. Dean Sailors; and two grandchildren. Fagan has belonged to the Baptist Church for 57 years, and has been a Royal Arch Mason for 42 years.



---

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Presenting

**C. C. Jackson**

**Grandfield, Okla.**



AN IRISHMAN in Oklahoma Territory, County of Comanche, nick-named a one-year old "Dutch"; and the name stuck. Sounds like a summit meeting, but "Dutch" is today Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association President C. C. Jackson of Grandfield.

Jackson was born at the present site of Tipton, Okla., which was, in 1906

Oklahoma Territory. A year later the Territory became a state. Raised on a cotton farm, cotton—like the nickname—has stuck with him except for one year as a wheat farmer, which, Jackson claims, put him back in the cotton business.

Jackson completed high-school in Tipton and then took a commercial course at Enid Business College. In 1926 he launched his cotton ginning career as weigher and bookkeeper for Farmers and Merchants Co-op Gin at Tipton. After 8 years with the Tipton Gin, he joined Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association as receiver and truck driver. The spring of 1937 saw him doing gin erection work in California. That summer, returning to Tipton, he worked for the Briscoe Gin and was later transferred to Grandfield Gin.

He served as bookkeeper at Grandfield for 10 years, the last two doubling as manager and bookkeeper, and then left to manage Farmers Union Co-op in Dill City and later Farmers Co-op Gin, Hinton. Four years ago he returned to Grandfield as manager of Farmers Co-op Gin, his present position.

Jackson and his wife, who is also his gin bookkeeper, have been married for 30 years. They have a daughter, Judith Ann, who is married and teaching school in California; and a son Keith, also married, who is stationed in Georgia with the Air Force. Their youngest daughter, Marsha Lou, is a senior at Grandfield High.

■ T. B. UPCHURCH, Raeford, N.C., cotton leader, has been awarded an honorary degree by North Carolina State College.

## Rising Imports

### Impossible Situation Is Faced by Businessmen

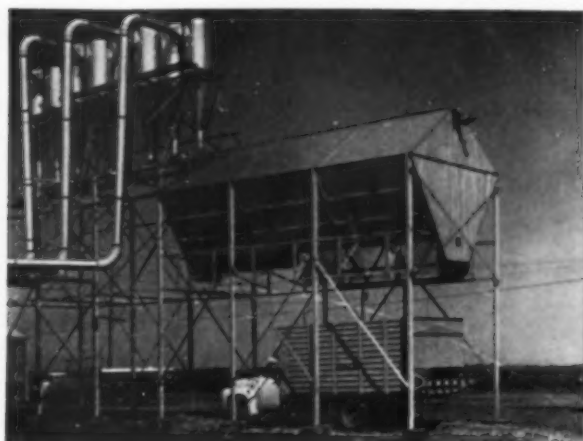
American businessmen in ever-increasing numbers can be expected to take their operations overseas if laws and living standards continue to put them in an impossible competitive position against constantly rising imports, warned J. Craig Smith, president National Cotton Council.

Smith, president, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., speaking before Fayetteville, (Ark.) Rotary Club, said the impact of the ever-heavier flood of imports on the American work force is equally predictable. "Wages will stay high and may well go substantially higher. But many once good jobs will just disappear. There will be progressive sapping of the drive and incentive and investment that once created a steady flow of jobs."

He emphasized that the situation is particularly critical in the cotton textile industry where imports of cotton manufactured goods are at the rate of 560,000 bales a year, as compared with less than 100,000 ten years ago.

Cotton, however, is not the only product seriously affected by vastly increasing imports, he noted. "The trend is for more and more foreign countries to shoot for bigger and bigger shares of American markets. And unless our government takes positive steps to offset the foreigners' immense advantage in ground rules—particularly in wages—the effects will spread in ever-widening circles until they eventually reach everyone in this country."

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**LARGER PRODUCERS**

**Your Biggest \$-Volume Customers**—the larger-acreage growers and managers have been quick to recognize the advantages of Crown Brand REX Seed—not because REX is vastly different from other leading varieties in any one feature, but rather because of the small differences in numerous varietal features.

On small farms REX can hardly be seen as being better than any other older variety . . . but REX's small differences multiplied by a number of acres makes it add up to a really different cotton.

Big farm owners, who are attuned to the hard facts on the profit and loss statement have been buying REX in increasing quantities for the past three years. It has become known as "The Larger-Planter" Cotton in many areas . . . Here's Why:

**REX  
REDUCES  
PRODUCTION  
COSTS**



**REX  
INCREASES  
CROP  
PROFITS**

**Consider first, Rex's proven yield**—You'll always find REX at, or near, the top of the list in the official experiment station yield-test reports.

**Secondly, consider production costs.** This factor makes even more difference in the profit picture than yield. Making a high yield doesn't mean making more profit . . . far from it. We can always use more fertilizer, chop more, use more cultivations and insecticides to increase yields, but every large farmer knows what this will mean. Production costs and yield must be properly balanced—Production costs must be kept down! . . . The ability of modern REX to tend to reduce production costs is what really makes it different from good, older commercial varieties. Specifically, REX's major varietal differences are:

**Early Maturity**—Means harvesting 10 days to two weeks earlier. If your customer saves only one poisoning (and it's possible, in some cases, to save several more) think of the additional profits he will make. Remember too, that an early cotton is a white cotton and generally brings a better price. He's ahead at mid-season too, because REX squares and makes bolls very early . . . usually before boll weevils have reached their peak emergence period.

**Disease Resistant**—REX is nearly 100% resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot). These two common cotton diseases rob farmers of over 567,000 bales of production and profits each year. Ask your county agent more about this aspect of REX Cotton.

**In addition**—REX's *Seedling Vigor, Storm Resistance,* and *Fibre Quality* are acclaimed by farmers everywhere.

*Interested in your share of the profits to be made from the Rex's Sales in your Area?*

**Let us hear from you. . .**



## Western European Flax Industry Hurt

**A** TWO-PRONGED THREAT faces the flax industry in Western Europe, which has produced flax since the Stone Age lake dwellers of Switzerland first made the fiber into yarn.

USDA lists the present threat as follows: First, long-term competition from other fibers, which are gradually usurping the place linen has held for thousands of years; second, the re-appearance of lower-priced flax from the Soviet Union,

which in prewar days grew as much flax as the rest of the world put together.

Since 1955, Western European flax areas have decreased more than 40 percent. The three biggest producers — France, Belgium and The Netherlands — have cut their production sharply; and United Kingdom has stopped growing flax.

• **Changes In Demand**—Linen no longer stands practically alone as a quality

fabric. Extra-long-staple cotton can make goods as sheer as finest linen. The various blends of cotton with silk or other fibers offer lusters and textures as rich. Rayons are catching up fast in strength and stability. Other manmade fibers offer other advantages.

Most of the competing fibers and fabrics are less expensive than linen. Costs of producing flax and linen are high, partly because industries of such prestige and tradition sometimes find it hard to revamp their procedures and adopt new methods.

Many of the newer fibers are used in fabrics aimed especially at the drip-dry or wash-and-wear market. Here linen has, as yet, nothing to contribute; it requires expert laundering. Even crease-resistance, now built into most dress linen, cannot do more than preserve a garment's fresh appearance between washings.

In its industrial and heavy-duty uses, too, flax is yielding to other less costly materials, such as cotton and jute, foam rubber and kapok, nylon and rayon. However, the high reputation of flax for strength and durability has kept it ahead in some everyday uses. Many U.S. manufacturers prefer it for sewing thread, shoe thread, fish lines, and other strong threads and twines.

• **Soviet Competition**—The Soviet Union (including the former Baltic states) has by far the world's largest flax area—so large that a variation in yield one year may change its output by an amount equal to the Belgian, French and Dutch crops combined. Soviet flax production has recovered to a considerable extent from World War II damage, though acreage is still below prewar and declined somewhat in 1957 and 1958. Soviet exports, though still small compared with those before the war, are again making inroads into top flax markets like the United Kingdom and West Germany, where they had been of little importance for more than 15 years.

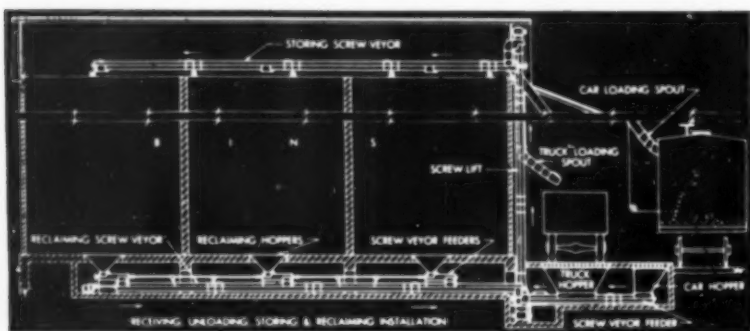
Soviet flax even competes with domestic flax in France, Belgium, and The Netherlands. Linen industries in these countries have agreed to limit their imports of Soviet flax to 10 percent of their needs. In the complex pattern of Western Europe's trade in flax and flax products, these imports are a disturbing element.

France, with the biggest flax acreage in Western Europe, used to send much of its flax straw to Belgium for retting and scutching, and then receive fiber back for spinning in its own linen industry. In recent years the French have expanded their own processing industry to help supply fiber for their mills.

The Netherlands has traditionally sent Belgium straw for processing, receiving linen yarn back for manufacture. Belgium, besides processing straw from other countries, has been a main exporter of fiber to the United Kingdom, the U.S., and Ireland, and of yarn to West Germany.

• **Changes in Production**—This twofold competition that Western Europe's flax is facing—from other fibers and from Soviet exports — is reflected in the marked production decline from the high levels reached during and after the war. In that period, while supplies from the Baltic area and the Soviet Union were zero or close to it, flax production in Western Europe steadily expanded under government encouragement. The United

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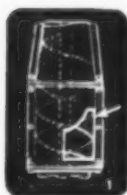
Yes, it's a Screw-Conveyor within a tube, engineered to perform efficiently without any manual attention. Features such as controlled feed and patented transfer arrangement from horizontal to vertical, assure freedom from clogging. Patented slip couplings and split stabilizer bearings assure free access to any section within the tubing. Whip and vibration are impossible. Volume handled ranges from a trickle to 3,000 cu. ft. per hour. Anything of a flowable nature can be conveyed.

Your material handling system may be in need of a more flexible arrangement to give you

better control of incoming bulk and its distribution to bins and reclaiming for the journey to processing or shipping. A Screw-Lift is the most logical piece of equipment to give you such results.

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*Its Performance is Backed by These FIVE BASIC ADVANTAGES!*



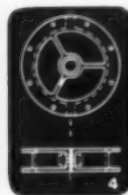
**1** Showing patented loading spout. Screw-Lifts use only 90% of the circle. Loading is always in direction of rotation of vertical screw.



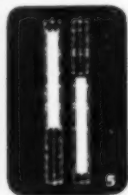
**2** Expansion relief chamber provides 130% greater capacity than the rated volume of the unit. Build-up at transfer is eliminated.



**3** Volume control co-ordinates the movement of material from horizontal feeder to specified capacity of lift. Choking does not occur.



**4** Split stabilizer bearings between lengths eliminate whip and vibration. Quiet operation is assured either loaded or empty.



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Kingdom alone increased its flax area to more than six times the prewar size.

But in the past few years, prices have fallen to the point that flax growing is uneconomic except where conditions are exceptionally good or the crop has government aid. Even such aid has not prevented acreage from declining in all three major flax countries of Western Europe.

Other Communist countries of Europe have also brought their flax output up since the war. For many reasons, flax culture has the blessing of Communist economic planners. The crop is useful in rotation. Still largely hand-raised and hand-processed in these countries, it can be grown without a large investment in machinery. However, in the economic coordination of the region, Czechoslovakia has the assignment of manufacturing flax combines to handle output from Poland's sizable acreages as well as its own and Rumania's. (Flax areas in the other Eastern countries are negligible in comparison.)

Flax culture can help Eastern Europe cut down its needs for imported fibers, such as cotton and jute. And, if production continues to increase, the crop could become the basis for important flax-processing industries there—perhaps even for exports of fiber, or finished goods. At present, however, home needs apparently absorb all the flax these countries can produce and also provide an outlet for part of the abundant harvests of the Soviet Union.

• **Outlook** — Western Europe's trade in flax and linen products may be small in terms of total trade, but it is important in terms of tradition and prestige. The countries of Western Europe take pride in their flax and linen industries; they are unwilling to see old skills disappear and established firms go to the wall. At the same time, both the growers and the

processors of flax have admitted that other fiber industries may have moved ahead of them in adopting new techniques to increase production, decrease costs, and attract consumers.

As part of the flight for markets, the flax and linen people are working to modernize their own technology. Machines are moving in to supplement costly hand labor both in flax fields and in processing plants. New cotton-working techniques are being adapted to the flax fiber. Blends and mixtures of flax with other fibers are being vigorously promoted, as well as the pure flax fiber itself.

The flax and linen industries of the various countries, through trade journals and international trade associations, are reaching across borders in joint efforts to develop and maintain the use of their products both at home and overseas. A willing target for their export efforts is the U.S., which, as a high-income country, has a constant demand for top-quality dress linens, fine napery, and the like. U.S. housewives, many of whom have European backgrounds, well appreciate their heirloom qualities of linen household goods; and the U.S. fashion industry is a steady user of fine European dress linens. For flax in its industrial uses as well, the U.S. still has small needs, having produced no fiber flax of its own since the heavy wartime demands dwindled away.

### Sunflower Seed Crop Up

Argentina's sunflower seed crop is now estimated at 884,045 short tons, the largest since 1950-51 and over twice the 1958-59 crop.

Favorable growing conditions and good weather during the harvesting period account for this large crop.



### Morton Chemical Expands Southern Region

MORTON CHEMICAL COMPANY'S Agricultural Division has named William L. Warren sales supervisor for its newly-expanded Southern Division. This includes 11 Southern States. Warren (shown on the right), with headquarters in Memphis, has represented Morton Chemical (formerly Panogen Co.) in the South since 1955. Dewey B. Hudson, on the left, of Albermarle, N.C., has been appointed Southern Region equipment specialist. He will sell and service Panogen seed treaters and accessory equipment throughout the 11-state area. Hudson has been with Morton for the past four and one-half years. Morton Chemical Co.'s Agricultural Division manufactures seed treatment chemicals, grain and soil fumigants, and animal repellents. Headquarters are in Chicago.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

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## Cotton Promotion Advances; Future Prospects Good

**E**LEVEN TOP-LEVEL specialists in international cotton promotion from nine countries, who recently concluded a three-week study of National Cotton Council's sales promotion, public relations and market research program, brought encouraging news as to cotton's recent advances and future prospects in Europe. The statements below, prepared especially for The Press, are typical of what the delegation reported to U.S. offices of the Council and Cotton Council International.



### Winter Cottons Become Popular

Per Alme  
Oslo, Norway

An increase in cotton consumption is the main target of CCI's activities. One way will be to intensify promotion activities on the traditional fabrics, which customers all over the world look upon as natural to cotton. The most interesting aspects may, however, be connected with the development of new types of cotton products. I should like to mention the increasing interest shown in the winter cottons in the northern European countries. Some years ago, you would hardly find cotton dresses in the stores during winter time. Today winter cotton dresses have found a rather big usage.

During the last two years, the promotion efforts in Finland and Sweden during fall and winter have been very much concentrated on this fabric section. Exhibitions, fashion shows, editorial and photo services to dailies and fashion magazine, and printed matters are telling the story of winter cottons.

At the same time, the fundamental fact of the necessity of wearing heavy clothes in winter time has changed due to the changes of living such as central heated houses, offices and heated autos. Today we also know that the warmth effect in clothing does not at all depend on the weight of the textile material.

Such factors open whole new seasons to cotton.

### Cotton Gains Social Status

Otto Ackert  
Vienna, Austria



When the Austrian Cotton Institute was formed in 1957, cotton was considered as suitable only for household textiles and cheap rural clothing.

The first step to be undertaken was to bring prestige to cotton products. This was gained during the last three years by adopting the new finishing methods and getting the haute couture designers to use cotton for high fashion. Fashion shows throughout the country and a wide press coverage of cotton fashions proved to the Austrian population that cotton is a fashionable fiber.

Special efforts were also undertaken to discover the history of this white wonder fiber of nature. With the help of many experts throughout the world, the amazing story was discovered, that cot-

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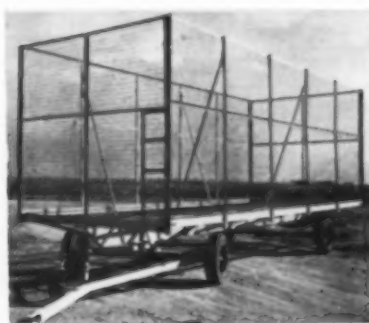
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other sizes on request

- ★ 6-bale capacity of machine-picked cotton.
- ★ Unique single beam construction.
- ★ 1 x 2—14 gauge fabric wire sides and floor; galvanized for maximum protection.
- ★ Floor heavily braced to prevent possible sagging.
- ★ 12,000 lb. capacity (depending on tires used).
- ★ Side boards easily removed, and 4 wagons can be stacked on one for transporting behind a pick-up.
- ★ Unexcelled turning radius—on 18"—5th wheel.
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- ★ Painted with best quality paint.
- ★ Field-tested and proven!

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ton has been since ancient times a most valuable fiber, well-known at least 5,000 years. This reputation was circulated among the public and now, three years after the start of promotion, the very word cotton is in Austria a selling factor. The retailer used to sell cotton fabrics under synonyms; now they are pointing out that all their products are made of pure cotton.

We are now in the stage of transferring this fashion prestige to other end uses. And there is a wide field to be plowed. Looking around for most prospective possibilities for consumption increase in Austria (and the entire middle and southern part of Europe) we think that a "freshness" campaign has an encouraging outlook. If it is possible—and we believe it is—to prove to the consumer the benefits which fresh, crisp cotton sheets, shirts, etc., bring and that it also raises his prestige to keep up with western civilization by adopting these habits, then no doubt the cotton consumption will rise considerably.



### *A Potential, and a Challenge*

**Dieter Frank**  
**Frankfurt, Germany**

Cotton promotion is a must if cotton is to maintain or improve its place in the highly competitive fiber market. The market potential is there, as is easily proven by the fact that per capita cotton consumption in Germany is 12.5 pounds as compared to 22.7 pounds in the U.S. It is a challenge to the German cotton industry to participate in the increase in incomes of consumers, which we hope will be reached in coming years.

Germany is a country with a highly developed man-made fibers industry. In spite of this, the cotton industry has done rather well in recent years, especially if its performance is compared with that of its principal competitor, rayon. While cotton promotion has been carried on in Germany for a number of years now, it is only fair to say that much of the success of cotton during this time is due to the wonderful new finishes which have been developed for cotton and also to a more favorable inter-fiber price relationship.

One of the main goals of the cotton promotion program in the near future in my opinion should be a better coordination and cooperation of the promotion efforts in the various countries which have cooperative agreements with Cotton Council International. Such cooperation bears rich dividends.

To illustrate this, I want to cite three examples:

1. The U.S. film, "Cotton — Nature's Wonder Fiber", circulates in 14 program countries and versions in 11 languages have been made. Thus, this film has already reached an audience of more than 24 million people.

2. The Austrian, Italian and German Cotton Institutes have recently arranged for a joint fashion event built around a "fashion cruise" to Athens during which

top class cotton dresses were shown. Excellent publicity was achieved at moderate cost by all three participants.

3. At the Vienna meeting of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries last year, a historical pageant titled "5,000 Years of Cotton" was arranged by the Austrian Cotton Institute with help from a number of other countries. Today, the costumes and data collected for this show are being used as retail store promotions to sell modern cottons in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, Greece and the U.S. Such cooperation spells better results and lower costs and this is, of course, a very important thing we aim at while promoting cotton the world over.

### *No Longer a Kitchen Fabric*

**Frank Sugden**  
**Manchester, England**



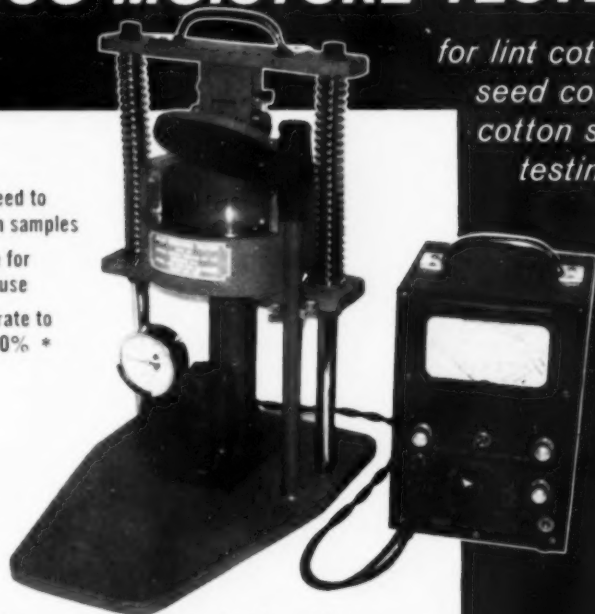
Of the 15 million pounds of cotton yarn produced weekly in England, 61 percent is grown in the U.S. There is no doubt that the combined efforts of the Cotton Council and the English Cotton Board are steadily increasing the consumption of cotton per capita in England. This is being achieved by making the

*(Continued on Page 37)*

## **ACCO MOISTURE TESTER**

*for lint cotton,  
seed cotton,  
cotton seed  
testing*

- \* No need to weigh samples
- \* Made for field use
- \* Accurate to  $\pm 1.0\%$



Here is a portable tester, developed by Anderson, Clayton & Co., which makes quick and accurate moisture readings on large samples of seed or lint cotton and cotton seed. Especially helpful to ginners in avoiding fiber damage from overheating. Use readings to get safe setting for gin dryers. Also used in mill crushing operations; preventing weight loss; moisture work in textile mills; and as a laboratory instrument.

#### Delivery from stock.

- \* In its operating range of 3.3% to 22% moisture content, the instrument is capable of accuracy within  $\pm 1.0\%$  as compared with standard oven moisture.

*Write for free  
bulletin and  
research report*

*The  
World's Most  
Diversified  
Independent  
Laboratory*

### **United States Testing Company, Inc.**

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Branch Laboratories: Boston • Brownsville • Dallas • Denver  
Los Angeles • Memphis • New York  
Philadelphia • Tulsa



# ISRAEL: Leading Soybean Market

Courtesy, USDA's Foreign Agriculture.



**ISRAELI GROCERY CLERK** sells bottled soybean oil at a moderate price. Soybean oil is the country's leading oil for salads.



**MODERN SILO** at Haifa has storage capacity for 20,000 metric tons of soybeans.

**I**SRAEL, a country of only two million people, represents a \$15 to \$16 million annual market for U.S. soybeans. This market, which has expanded rapidly in the last five years, makes Israel the top per capita purchaser of U.S. soybeans.

In 1959, Israel bought nearly seven million bushels of U.S. soybeans for over \$15 million. Of this amount, nearly five million bushels were crushed for use at home. In addition, the country imported 6,000 tons of U.S. cottonseed oil and 2,000

tons of soybean oil, all of which was used at home.

Soybean shipments in 1959 doubled those of 1958 and increased six-fold over purchases five years ago. This year Israel is again expected to import \$15 to \$16 million worth of U.S. soybeans, totaling about 30 percent of all U.S. farm exports to Israel. Some five million dollars worth will be bought with funds provided as economic assistance under the Mutual Security Act and the remainder will be straight commercial purchases for dollars.

These are large purchases for a small country, but Israel's agricultural resources are not adequate to support its people. Although rainfall varies from 20 to 30 inches a year in the central and northern sections of the country, it is very low in the south, limiting the amount of land that can be cultivated. Consequently, Israel has developed an intensive agriculture not well suited to growing oilseed crops; most of its indigenous oil is from cottonseed and olives. These, however, supply only about a seventh of the country's fats and oils

## Now in its Fifth Big Year! THE Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

Serves some 25,000 members in  
23 Texas High Plains Counties.



W. O. FORTENBERRY  
President



WILMER SMITH  
Vice President



ROY FORKNER  
Sec.-Treas.



G. W. PFEIFFERBERGER  
Exec. Vice President

### Our Program is Based on . . .

#### RESEARCH . . .

1. Establish a Cotton Research center at the Pilot Spinning Plant at Texas Tech for fiber and spinning research on Plains cotton.
2. PCG-USDA cooperation on cotton breeding at the Lubbock Experiment Station.
3. Cooperating on a fertilizer research program: Lubbock Experiment Station, High Plains Field Station, Halfway.
4. Spur Experiment Station dryland water conservation.
5. Texas Tech Gin Engineering program.
6. Harvesting Economics and quality study with Tech.
7. Secured \$22,000 USDA funds for cotton color study at Tech.
8. Program investigating instrument classing of cotton.

#### SERVICE . . .

1. Crop-Hail insurance policies. Representation in Austin.
2. Farm Trailer license representation.
3. Helped obtain USDA funds—\$30,000 for stripper harvesting and \$40,000 gin stand research.
4. A separate higher loan rate for light spotted cotton is in effect again this season.
5. Representation in all legislative matters pertaining to cotton.
6. Representation in Bracera labor program.
7. Provide technical service to textile mills on the use of Plains Cotton.
8. Cotton acreage pillament vigilance.
9. Marketing loan limitations vigilance.
10. Conduct Quality education program.
11. Sponsored scholarships and contests at Tech.

#### PROMOTION . . .

1. Technical meetings with European Spinners on utilization of Plains cotton.
2. Sponsored All-Cotton Style Show at Tech, and cooperated in South Plains Maid of Cotton contest.
3. Provide newspaper stories on events affecting cotton or PCG members.
4. Furnish 10 radio stations daily taped programs to keep members informed.
5. Conduct tours to textile mills and bring cotton buyers to High Plains meetings.
6. Conduct advertising campaign on Plains cotton, nationally, and internationally.
7. Print a bi-monthly publication.
8. Maintain contacts with other agricultural organizations.
9. Compile and distribute area cotton quality reports and information to mills and merchants throughout U. S. and abroad.

**Plains**  **COTTON GROWERS, INC.**  
TELEPHONE PD 2-6553 1720 AVE. W. LUBBOCK, TEXAS



needs and an even smaller proportion of high protein feeds. Also, although cottonseed output is rising rapidly, olive oil production appears to be trending downward.

U.S. soybean oil fills this gap between production and consumption.

Last year, Israeli oil mills crushed nearly two and one-half bushels of U.S. soybeans per person for use at home—far more than the per capita use of U.S. soybeans in any other important consuming country in Europe or Asia. Israel's per capita consumption of edible vegetable oils and butter is about 40 pounds a year—a very high rate for that area of the world. Almost half of the country's per person consumption—about 18 pounds—is in the form of liquid edible oil, mostly soybean. The remainder is margarine and butter, with margarine out-selling butter by about four pounds to one.

Soybean oil is widely advertised and used as a salad oil. It is sold to the consumer in bottle of about 20½ ounces at a price equal to 35 cents.

Israel exports some soybean oil from the imported soybeans which it crushes. Shipments this year are expected to reach 10,000 tons. Most will go to Western Europe, but Israel has introduced soybean oil into a number of small countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, indicating a broader world market for soybean oil in the future.

## Any Guesses?

### Scientists Ask What Bugs Do on Rainy Nights

"What do they do on a rainy night in Bugland?"

This question is asked by a news release from Clemson (South Carolina) Experiment Station. The Station, the release explains, is conducting experiments on the effect of weather on activity of several insects.

"Two complete weather-recording stations, one at Clemson and one at Florence, have been installed through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation supplementing Experiment Station expenditures.

"An attempt also is being made to evaluate the effects of atmospheric electricity on insect behavior. Included at each location, along with the conventional weather-recording equipment, will be a device for recording atmospheric electricity, according to Dr. E. W. King, associate entomologist.

"In preparation for the field data to be accumulated, the theoretical and mathematical aspects of insect population behavior are being explored to define more exactly the level of the population and degree of activity at a given time.

"Dr. King says that once the basic theories of population dynamics in connection with current and recent weather are well understood the problem of prediction of insect outbreaks can be better accomplished."

### How To Load Linters

Mills now may load 60,000 pounds of cotton linters in 50-foot railroad cars to get the best freight rates east of the Mississippi River, a Memphis brokerage firm advises. On the other side of the river, except in the Far West, rates favor loading 60,000 pounds in boxcars 40 feet and six inches long.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960



### In the Swim

LEOTARDS GO SWIMMING, with zebra stripes to boot. Fabric is a highly absorbent mercerized cotton.

### PROTECTION OF EDIBLE OILS WITH WHITE MINERAL OIL



An economic method of protecting highly refined edible oils transported in ocean-going tankers is described in a bulletin from Sonneborn Chemical and Refining Corp.

Current Topics No. 143 may be obtained from the Corporation's industrial research department, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10.

### New Flame-Retardants

Six new flame-retardant additives for artificial fibers and other products were announced by Monsanto Chemical Co. at the recent American Chemical Society meeting.

Trademarked Phosgard, they are a series of heretofore unknown organophosphorus compounds derived from a new general reaction discovered recently by Monsanto.

### Gin and Authorities Agree

Farmers Cooperative Gin and Richardson, Texas, authorities have agreed that the gin can continue burning burs this season, but will install equipment to reduce fire hazards and smoke.

■ DR. WILLIAM ISOM, flax breeder at U.S. Southwest Irrigation Station in the Imperial Valley, has been appointed Extension weed specialist in Imperial County.

## • Peanut Trend Halted By 1959 Decline

A SIX-YEAR steady increase in world peanut production was halted in 1959. Production, estimated at 14,200,000 short tons, was seven percent smaller than the record crop of 1958. However, it was almost one-fourth larger than the 1950-54 average. With favorable weather, 1960 production will probably equal the 1958 crop record, USDA says.

The 1959 decline of 1,100,000 tons is attributed to smaller crops in India, Mainland China, French West Africa and Nigeria, which together account for about 70 percent of world production. U.S. and Argentina production also declined substantially. Brazil, Republic of Congo and Union of South Africa were among the few countries with increased harvests.

India, the world's largest peanut producer, plans an acreage expansion for all oilseed crops, plus additional irrigation, use of fertilizers and other improved practices. However, this probably will not increase export totals because of the expanding population in India and a possible increase in per capita consumption.

Mainland China also plans to expand peanut acreage this year. In Nigeria, improved transportation facilities will aid expansion. French West Africa will not increase acreage, but hopes to increase per unit yields.

The U.S. 1959 crop was 13 percent less than 1958, reflecting a four percent reduction in acreage and a nine percent reduction in per acre yields. Despite this decline, the crop provided a surplus of peanuts above food and farm use. According to estimates, 1960 U.S. peanut acreage will be down 2.4 percent from last year. This points to a possible six percent production decline from 1959. U.S. domestic consumption this year probably will be near the 43,000 tons in 1958-59, the highest level since 1951-52.

World exports in 1959 reached 3,300,000 tons, only one percent short of the 1958 record. A sharp rise in shipments from India and U.S. offset the export decline from French West Africa, Communist China, and a number of smaller producing countries. U.S. exports were almost double those of 1958, as the Commodity Credit Corporation released substantial quantities of peanuts.

The pattern of world trade in peanuts and peanut oil has changed considerably since pre-World War II. Only since 1955 have exports been at their prewar level, though production has long been above the 1935-39 average. The lag in recovery was due to a rapid decline in India's exports.

India has not regained its former leading position as a peanut exporter. In the prewar period India accounted for 40 percent of the world total; in 1958, it supplied less than two percent. These figures are indicative of the shift in supply from Asia (India and China) to Africa (British and French West Africa), which today supply almost two-thirds of the total world peanut exports.

### Tahoka Gin Names Officers

Tahoka (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin has elected John F. Thomas as president. Other officers and directors, announced by Curtis Stevens, manager, are: T. D. Dunlap, vice-president; J. O. Allen, secretary; Charlie Lichev, Cleve Littlepage, Lois Smelser and L. D. Howell, directors.

# Weather Tailor-Made for Cotton

Research Work Aided  
by  
Unique Device

■ **TAILOR-MADE WEATHER** is helping Texas Experiment Station researchers learn more about cotton and climate.

Dr. Morris E. Bloodworth, professor of soil physics, has developed the strange device pictured with this article. This Controlled Environment System makes the kind of weather he wants. Sunlight, temperature, wind, humidity and other changes that make cotton do well or poorly can be produced at will. Soil differences also can be reproduced.

Thus, Dr. Bloodworth can ignore the weather that helps or hurts you and me. His plants live in a world all their own. The big chamber is made of plexiglass.



**PICTURED HERE** is the Controlled Environment System through which Dr. Morris E. Bloodworth of Texas A&M College grows cotton under tailor-made conditions.

It is filled with instruments that create or measure variations that influence cotton. Air temperatures, for example, can range between 48 and 115 degrees Fahrenheit, while the temperature of the soil can be controlled, with no more than

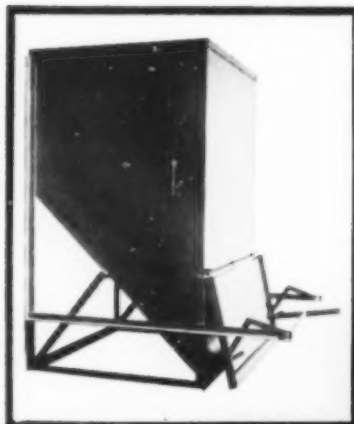
one degree variation, from 40 degrees up to 140.

Wind velocity varies from one to 20 miles per hour, with relative humidity ranging from 10 to 90 percent.

The fact that Dr. Bloodworth can

## SCISSOR-TYPE OPENING ANSWER TO SEED HOPPER PROBLEMS

**Yes, Ginners, here is your answer to Seed Hopper problems . . . it is our Customer Seed Hopper with center discharge, scissor-type opening.**



With this hopper you can cut-off the loading of your customer's wagon for any amount of seed he desires. Ginners who have used this seed hopper say they would not use any other kind. Once you've used it, we know you'll say the same thing. Also available is the standard side discharge hopper. Check with us today for complete information.



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OF PROGRESS . . .**

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**GIN, MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK**

**416-424 AVENUE L**

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**BOX 1438**

**LUBBOCK, TEXAS**

ignore changes that are taking place outside of his laboratory door is only one of the advantages of his device. Another big help is the fact that, in a few minutes time, he can range hundreds of miles away, as far as weather is concerned, and reproduce conditions at Lubbock, Pecos or some other Texas cotton center.

Dr. Bloodworth used his Controlled Environment System as the subject of his thesis for his doctorate—but, unlike many theses, this will never be filed away in some dusty desk and forgotten—it promises to help cotton progress for many years.

### Valley Oil Mill Elects

Valley Co-op Oil Mill, Harlingen, Texas, has re-elected all officers for another year. They are: F. M. Vining, president; Charles Bangasser, vice-president; C. G. Ward, secretary; and Parke T. Moore, assistant secretary-treasurer and manager.

Directors include: Robert Garfield, Jack Barnes, W. S. Clark, Hugo Conklin, Doug Jackson, Luther Wyrick, R. H. Guinn, Allen Johnson, R. V. LaDuke, G. B. Macomb, N. F. Wilms, H. E. Vogel and Ed Wolf.

### Presenting

**Luther C. Thomas**

**Portales, N.M.**



LUTHER C. THOMAS of Portales, brings almost 40 years of cotton ginning experience to his new post of president of New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association.

Born in Hall County, Texas, he served two years with Naval Aviation Service during World War I, and has been actively engaged in the management end of the cotton ginning business since 1924. At the present time he is co-owner and operator of Service Gin Co. in Portales, and owner of Thomas Gin Co., Crystal City, Texas.

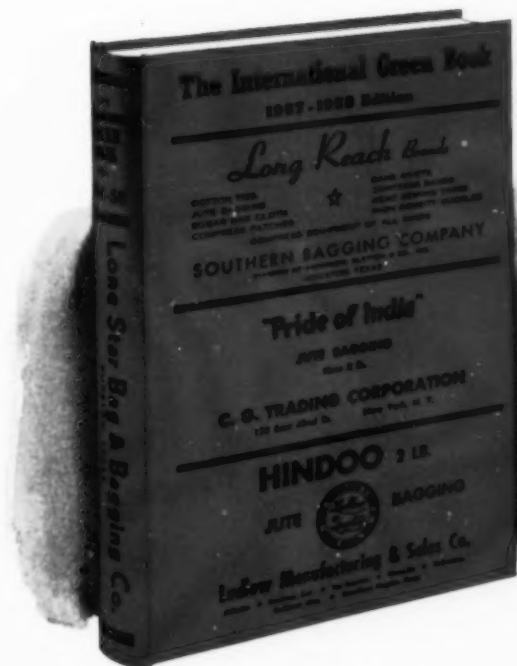
A resident of Portales since 1926, he is a member of the chamber of commerce, VFW, American Legion and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He and his wife, the former Marjorie Reed Pearce, have been married since 1929.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

## Ready Soon! 1960-61 EDITION

# The International Green Book

## OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS



### CONTENTS

- Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Peanut Processors . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

**Price \$10**  
(\$12.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Published and for sale only by

**The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press**  
3116 Commerce P. O. Box 7985 Dallas 26, Texas

# Classified Advertising

**RATES AND CLOSING DATES:** Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—One set of 5-high 60" Davidson-Kennedy rolls. Two top rolls offset. One 40 h.p. and one 30 h.p., 2300-volt drive motors. Flat belt drive on rolls. V-belt drives motor to rolls.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 1886, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—French vegetable oil extraction units, 350 h.p. Erie City boilers, Expellers, five- and six-high French stack cookers, 20" x 12" French flaking rolls, Niagara filters, Richardson scales, Louisville rotary air cooler, A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension, French 60" rolls. Carver 141-saw linters. Carver Truline Gummer. Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 153 separating units. Butters 141-saw machines, 36" Chandler rollers, 36" attrition mills. All-steel sand and bell reel, 72" French cookers. Fort Worth lint cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Spores & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone: RI-7-5958.

**FOR SALE**—Phelps seed unloaders, Carver linters and separation equipment, French rolls and screw presses, motors, transmission and conveying equipment. Two plants dismantled. One complete mill intact.—Mississippi Oil Mills, Box 1125, Grenada, Mississippi.

**FOR SALE**—#401 Bauer-Memphis Defibrator. If it is used in oil mill we have it. We invite your inquiries. V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas. (Member oil mill machinery manufacturers supply association.)

**FOR SALE**—Bauer 30" attrition mill, 2-40 h.p. motors built-in with starter, 1-36" and 1-42" Chandler rollers. All complete and reconditioned. Write Box 11052, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—One Moss-Gordin Constellation lint cleaner, complete with fans, piping, motors, etc. Excellent condition. Lint new ginned on 3,500 bales. Call Model Gin, Phone TR-4-5961, Corsicana, Texas.

**HARDWICKE-ETTER**—All You Need to Know About Gin Machinery.

**FOR SALE**—4-60" Standard Mitchell feeders, good shape. Will sell cheap. Contact Smith Gin and Seed Company, Winder, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—One Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster, late model.—Box 78, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One right-hand double-box all-steel up-packing Murray swingdoor press with ram and casing and Continental EJ tramper, Louisiana location. **STEEL BUR MACHINES:** 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter right-hand and 2-10" Lummus center feed. **STEEL CLEANERS:** 2-72" Continental Impacts, 5-, 6- and 7-cylinder Murray blow-ins with V-drive, 2-50" Continental inclines, 5- and 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter and two 6-cylinder Gullett blow-ins, 6-cylinder Stacy and Lummus Thermo, 50" and 70" Hardwicke-Etter separators, Hardwicke-Etter and Lummus lint cleaners, 3-50 saw Hardwicke-Etter conveyor distributor, 6-50 saw Murray glass front gins with Super Mitchells, complete with lint flue and couplings. New tower driers, Mitchell and Service Gin Company beaters, 9" screw elevator. New flat and V-belt and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four 1956 Model Murray combing lint cleaners with bypass valves, complete lint flue and connections, condenser, exhaust pipe and discharge fans with motors. Call John Reynolds, Toney Gin Company, Toney, Alabama.

**FOR SALE**—1-90 Murray safety gin; 1-66" Super Champ Mitchell feeder, in very good condition.—Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gins, Phone CYpress 8-2625, P. O. Box 218, Abernathy, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—3 Continental 4X feeders in good condition. Will sell cheap.—Murphy Gin, Phone 438J1, Box 17, Tanner, Alabama.

**FOR SALE**—GINS: 3-80 saw Murray for submerged lint flue with new ribs. **FEEDERS:** 4-67" Continental Master XX, 4-67" Continental XXXX. **SEPARATORS:** 1-70" Hardwicke-Etter. **CONDENSERS:** 1-72" Hardwicke-Etter. **FANS:** 1-40" Murray flat back, 1-20" cast iron Phelps. **INCIDENTALS:** 80-saw Murray saw cylinders, 80-saw Continental F-3 saw cylinders, 1-8" ram and casing with new by-pass head guaranteed good, 14" Continental conveyor trough for 14" conveyor, 8' of 14" left-hand conveyor, 1 right-hand and 1 left-hand 12" conveyor—14' overall, 4 sets of rebuilt ribs for 90-saw model 511 Continental gins.—Kimball Used Gin Machinery Co., Phone 257-3372, Earth, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED TWO GINNERS**—5-90 Hardwicke-Etter all-electric modern gin, to work about four months yearly starting September 1. Housing furnished. Write or call James Mabry, Lashuddie, Texas.

**WANTED**—Experienced salesman acquainted with the cotton gin trade to travel Texas and New Mexico; car furnished expense allowance. State age, salary, previous and present employment.—CS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**WANTED**—Experienced ginner for season. Top wages. Non-drinker. Start immediately. Contact J. M. Setliff, Superintendent, Central Valley Growers Gin, P. O. Box 7, Tipton, California. Phone Tipton 3671.

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED** in your territory. From your desk you can earn a substantial addition to your income. Only written contacts with your clients! Write for particulars and further details to VKK-Office, Vienna 66, P.O.R. 128, Austria.

**WANTED FOREIGN SERVICE**—Experienced man to supervise treating and storage of cotton seed and planting and growing of cotton for large overseas organization. One to three years contract. Give full particulars and education in writing. Department X, P. O. Box 2614, Birmingham, Alabama.

**GINNER WANTED**—Experienced ginner for Hardwicke-Etter gin, North Lashuddie Gin Co., Phone Yorktown 5-5754, Lashuddie, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**SALES**—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

**SEE US FOR PARTS** on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

**SCALES FOR SALE:** Authorized Fairbanks, Morse scale dealer. New and used scales. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone PO 3-4271 or SH 7-1857.

**FOR SALE**—RSXV12 LeRoi engine, \$3,500; RSXV12 LeRoi engine, \$2,750; RSXV8 LeRoi engine, \$1,500; L3000 V-12 LeRoi engine, \$3,750; PC2505 straight 6-cylinder Buda engine, \$3,600; two 1210A M&M Twin engines, \$1,500 each; one Model NE 8x9 M&M 6-cylinder engine, \$1,000; three Model NE 8x9 M&M engines, \$950 each; 8x9 4-cylinder M&M engine, \$600. For further information contact: Lubbock Electric Company, 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: SH 4-2336.

**FOR LEASE OR RENT:** Forty trailers for machine picking 8' wide, 5' tall, 20' long (4-bale capacity). Bowlin Gin, LaFeria, Texas, phone Swift 7-4931.

## Cyst Quarantine Extended

USDA has placed parts of Poinsett County, Ark., and Isle of Wight County, Va., under soybean cyst nematode regulation because of recent infestations. Additions have been made to regulated areas in Craighead and Mississippi Counties, Ark.; Fulton County, Ky.; De Soto County, Miss.; Dunklin, New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties, Mo.; Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, N.C.; Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton Counties, Tenn.; and Namsemond and Southampton Counties, Va. These additions are largely consolidations of farms formerly regulated individually.

## Cooperative Meets

Staple Cotton Cooperative Association held its annual meeting Sept. 14 at Greenwood, Miss.

## ACMI Directors To Meet

Directors of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will hold their fall meeting in California and Arizona, Oct. 23-28. President James A. Chapman has announced. Sessions will be held in Fresno, Corcoran and Bakersfield, Calif., and Phoenix, Ariz.

The meeting has been planned with cooperation from Fresno Cotton Exchange, Shafter Experiment Station, California Planting Cottonseed Distributors and Arizona Cotton Growers Association.



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90 Saw Safety Gin

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## Sesame Seed

### Production and Exports Show Slight Gain

**S**ESAME SEED 1959 world production, up less than one percent from 1958, is still below the prewar average. Although there were increases in some of the major producing countries, notably China, increases were offset by sharp drops, such as in India, USDA says.

Exports, which for 1959 showed a slight increase, will probably remain about the same in 1960.

Total production is estimated at 1,700,000 short tons. North America accounted for a sizable percentage of this total, due to the record Mexican crop. Mexican production has increased progressively since the early 1940's, reflecting a steady acreage expansion. The 1959 Nicaraguan crop, officially estimated at 9,100 tons, is believed by trade sources to have exceeded 10,000. Nicaragua accounts for less than one percent of world output, but for more than five percent of total exports, being North America's largest exporter. Most of this is shipped to the U.S.

Production in Colombia and Venezuela has shown little variation in the last three years. Apparently the rapid expansion of the mid-fifties has leveled off.

European and Russian production was up almost 20 percent, due primarily to increased production in Greece. However, this region supplies less than two percent of the world total.

#### As Farm Crop

#### City Folks Profitable

City dwellers in search of recreation are one of the most profitable crops for farmers in many areas, USDA reports.

In Northern Michigan, for example, owners of farms and timber land earn \$9 income from hunters, fishermen and tourists for every \$1 revenue from crops.

#### State Fair Official Dies

W. Ernest Sneed, superintendent of buildings and grounds for the State Fair of Texas, died in Dallas on Sept. 15. He had been of much assistance to officials of Texas Cotton Ginners Association and Gin Machinery and Supply Association in arrangements for conventions for many years.

#### Soybean Interest Up

British interest in U.S. soybeans is growing, according to reports from U.S. Exhibit officials at the recently concluded British Food Fair. Officials feel this indicates a greater potential market in the United Kingdom. The British trade has expressed a need for more oil for the manufacture of mayonnaise, spreads, margarine and other items.

The U.S. Exhibit is sponsored by Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA with the cooperation of industry organizations.

■ **CLYDE FARMER**, Southland mill superintendent at Shreveport, had his home destroyed by fire this summer.

Since 1951, sesame seed production in Africa has increased each year, with the exception of 1957. Most of this increase has been in Sudan, but several minor producing countries also have expanded. Sudan, the world's leading exporter since 1954, supplied 40 percent of total exports last year. Nigeria and Ethiopia, which in recent years have altered as second and third-ranking suppliers, both had record crops last year.

Asian exports of sesame seed dropped one-third in 1959, mainly because of export reductions from Communist China and Indonesia. Prior to World War II, Asia was the leading exporting region, with Mainland China alone shipping more than one-half of the world total.

The U.S. imported 6,679 tons of sesame seed in 1959, a decline of about 10 percent. Central America was again the major U.S. supplier, providing about 95 percent of the total.

Venezuela was the world's leading importer in 1959, importing a record volume, mainly from Africa.

In recent years Italy has been the only Western European nation importing large tonnages of sesame seed. Under Italian law, margarine must contain five percent sesame oil, and domestic production is not large enough to meet requirements.

#### Sperm Oil Price Rises

Oil from whales still finds a valuable market, despite its many competitors. Sperm oil is quoted at around 13 cents in New York, two cents a pound more than at the beginning of 1960. A drop of one-fourth in the Antarctic whale catch last season is credited for the price rise.

#### METHODS OF IMPROVING CLASSING OF COTTON



Deficiencies of Cotton Classing and Possible Methods of Correction is the title of a new publication issued by Texas Experiment Station, College Station. The author, J. M. Ward, offers some suggestions as to improving the present methods of cotton classing, which are generally recognized as inadequate to provide accurate measurement of spinnability for mills.

#### Gordon and Smith To Speak

Dr. P. L. Gordon, Borden Chemical Co.; and J. R. Smith, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., San Francisco, will be speakers at the tung industry convention, Sept. 28-29.

#### \$53.50 Tung Price Support

USDA will support tung nut prices at not less than \$53.50 per ton to growers. Tung oil support price will be not less than 20.9 cents per pound.

## \$112,450 Invested

### Cotton Farmers Earned \$2.73 Per Hour

Return per hour of work in 1959 was \$2.73 for irrigated cotton farm operators on the High Plains of Texas, the Extension Service estimated.

These farms had an average investment of \$112,450. Net income per farm average \$12,651 last year, 30 percent less than in 1958. Deducting \$5,780 charged to capital, the net return to the farmer and his family for labor was \$6,781.

Total cash receipts averaged \$26,611 in 1959, with \$22,534 per farm received for cotton and cottonseed.

Cash expenditures per farm averaged \$15,166, including irrigation, \$3,299; ginning, \$2,196; machinery purchases, \$1,760; other machinery expense, \$2,890; hired labor, \$3,317; and other expenses, \$1,704.

In 1959, the average size farm in the area was 360 acres. Of this average, 285 acres were harvested as crops. The harvested crops were cotton, 149.8 acres; grain sorghum, 133.9 acres; and forage, 2.5 acres.

Average cotton yields came to 464 pounds of lint per acre. Grain sorghum averaged about 32 bushels per acre. Forage yields averaged about two tons per acre.

### Safety Pays With Trading Stamps

Safety pays in trading stamps at one Texas oil mill.

The mill has set up a trading stamp pool. If lost-time accidents exceed a set number of hours, stamps are deducted per man-hour lost. At the end of the crushing season the pool is divided equally among the employees.

When setting up the stamp pool, the number of employees are as well as the number of lost-time hours to begin with before reducing the pool were considered.

#### Record Set

#### \$4 Billion Farm Credit

U.S. farm credit facilities provided farmers and their cooperatives with \$4 billion in loans during the last fiscal year.

Farm Credit Administration says 494 Production Credit Associations provided \$2,600,000,000 in loans, mostly for operating costs and equipment. Thirteen Banks for Cooperatives made loans of \$672 million during the fiscal period. In both cases, the volume was about six percent larger than in the previous year.

#### Mrs. Margaret Anderson Dies

Mrs. Margaret G. Anderson, widow of James E. Anderson of Anderson, Clayton & Co., died Sept. 15 in Houston. Four children survive.

■ **DR. EUGENE D. CRITTENDEN, JR.**, has been appointed senior technical sales-service representative, naval stores department, Hercules Powder Co. He will work out of the New York district sales office.



# LOOK! NO WEEDS!

By THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM

Oklahoma Agronomist

**"LOOK! NO WEEDS!"** exclaimed James M. Gosa, cotton farmer of Tipton, Okla., as he pointed to the young cotton plants, in their clean bed, brightly shining from one end of the row to the other. No brighter, however, than was the pleased expression on the face of the young farmer as he told how this condition was made possible.

"Hoing cotton generally cost me about \$10 per acre," said Gosa, "but this year I have a clean field at a cost of only \$1.75 per acre. My only regret is that I didn't use pre-emergence chemicals on my entire 116 acres instead of trying it out on only 25 acres. Next year I intend to use it on all my cotton."

Gosa used Karmex DL, spraying it in a 10-inch band directly over the seed row at planting time. He rigged his planter

with a spray tank, thereby enabling planting and pre-emergence weed spraying in a single operation.

When we visited this demonstration, the soil was extremely wet from recent rains. Red careless weeds were coming fast in the unsprayed middles. There was every indication that there would be a weed problem before the ground would be dry enough to cultivate.

"I don't worry about the weeds in the middles, the cultivator will get them; it's the ones in the rows that cost you money in hoeing," said Gosa. "Now with the effective chemicals we have I believe that we can eliminate one of the big cost items of cotton production."

Gosa became interested in using pre-emergence sprays after witnessing the excellent weed control obtained in a

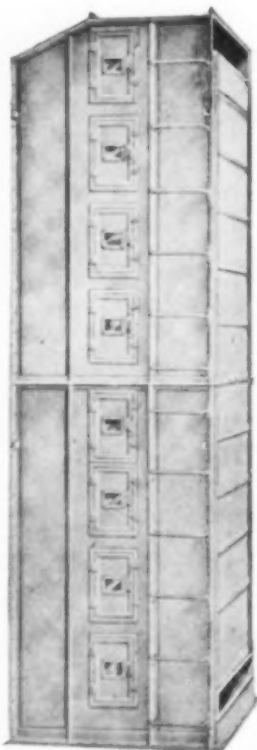
demonstration using lay-by-application in the fall of 1959.

He used Karmex on 10 acres last fall, spraying the chemical broadcast over the entire ground area. The nozzles were kept close to the ground and directed to spray the soil underneath the cotton foliage. The result was a clean crop at harvest time.

The lay-by-application cost \$7.50 per acre, but it did eliminate two to three cultivations. At an approximate cost of 50 cents per acre for cultivation, this would reduce the differential to only \$6 per acre. He felt that there was a hidden value here in that by controlling the fall growth of weeds and grasses the supply of contaminating seed would be greatly reduced. This makes the spring weed control problem more simple.

Gosa is giving close attention to other factors in his cotton production program. He presently prefertilizes his cotton ground before planting, using an N-P-K mixture, and applies extra nitrogen as needed as a side dressing.

Normal rainfall is supplemented with irrigation water from wells. Insect control measures are applied as needed, and careful attention is given to selection of a good adapted variety and harvesting machinery in order to deliver to the gin, cotton of the best quality possible.



You Get **MORE** for your money with a

## WONDER STATE TOWER DRIER

- ★ 2 Section Construction of 16 Gauge, reinforced by 2 x 2 x 3/16 angle iron. Each section weighs 1750 lbs. It's made to LAST.
- ★ Removable front and back, and shelves to facilitate on-the-job re-pairing, which reduces down time and repair costs.
- ★ Featuring — Non-painted shelves to minimize fire hazard and choke up. Wonder State Original Non-Choke Discharge.

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**WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO.**

**Paragould, Arkansas**

# Can savings like these be made in your plant?

A Mobil Program of Correct Lubrication helped these companies save \$234,435 in maintenance costs. Find out how it can help you improve your profits.

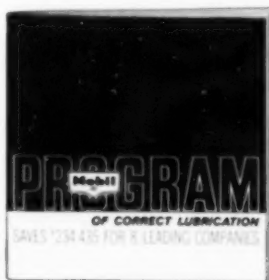
The dollar savings shown at right are just a small part of Mobil's proof-of-performance story. We show them here to emphasize that Mobil does not merely promise results—a Mobil Program of Correct Lubrication delivers in terms of improved production, increased profits and lower manufacturing costs. In fact, very often dollar savings far exceed the purchase cost of lubricants. That's what makes the Mobil program so attractive to management.

Mobil originated the lubrication program idea to solve a basic problem. The finest lubricants cannot deliver their full potential unless they are applied correctly and unless machines are maintained correctly. For that reason Mobil makes available a complete lubrication program—trained lubrication engineers work with your plant personnel . . . conduct in-plant training courses . . . give you periodic reports on benefits achieved.

These benefits, and many more, are yours with Mobil Correct Lubrication . . . the original lubrication program.

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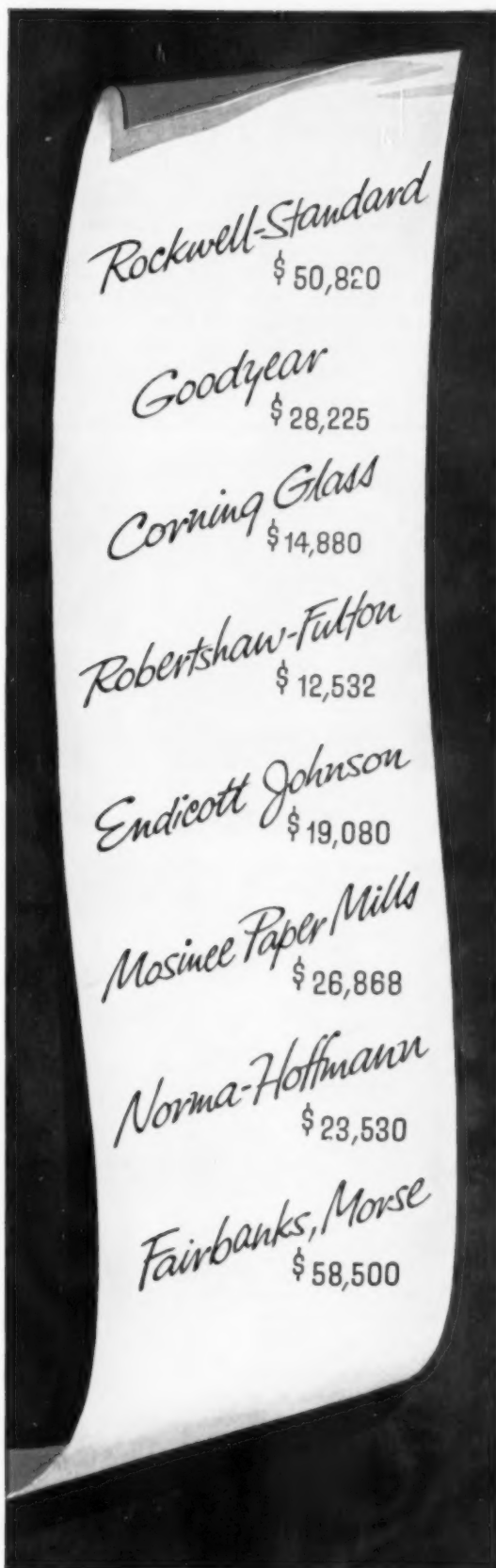
A Mobil Program is adaptable to every kind of operation . . . every kind of industry. This 24-page booklet reveals the effectiveness of Correct Lubrication in cutting costs in a variety of plants. Write to Mobil Oil Company, Room 2057A, 150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y., for your copy.



## Correct Lubrication

MOBIL OIL COMPANY, 150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960



Nothing New  
Under the Sun . . .

## Support Prices, *Re-Explained*

■ TODAY, farmers are growing record crops—just as they did 10 years ago—and both political parties are promising more help to agriculture—just as they did 10 years ago. Support prices were causing confusion back in 1950, and The Press published the following explanation which cleared the minds of many readers. Others, who may be confused today, are urged to read this article—it may not make any more sense now, but some may feel that government programs make even more nonsense than when this was published in 1950—EDITOR.



## Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

### NETS

15x15 ft., wt. 7 lbs., each	\$ 3.50
11x22 ft., wt. 4 lbs., each	\$ 4.50
14x29 ft., wt. 8½ lbs., each	\$ 7.50
22x22 ft., wt. 7¼ lbs., each	\$ 7.00
17x35 ft., wt. 11 lbs., each	\$11.75
36x44 ft., wt. 17 lbs., each	\$19.95

### New Low Prices POLYETHELENE IN ROLLS

Width	Length	4M (.004)	4M (.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$10.00	\$15.00
10 ft.	50 ft.	5.00	7.50
14 ft.	100 ft.	16.00	21.00
14 ft.	50 ft.	8.00	10.50
16 ft.	100 ft.	20.00	24.00
16 ft.	50 ft.	10.00	12.00
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	30.00
20 ft.	50 ft.	12.00	15.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.00	36.00
32 ft.	100 ft.	32.00	48.00
40 ft.	100 ft.	40.00	60.00

(Specify Black or Natural)

We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.

10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

### NETS AVAILABLE AT:

Arizona Bag Company  
Phoenix, Arizona

Hayes-Sammons Chemical Company  
Indianola, Mississippi

McCormick Farm Equipment  
Roswell, New Mexico

Patterson Bag Co.  
Lubbock, Texas

Gus Pugh Gin Company  
Portland, Arkansas

Selma Trailer Mfg. Co.  
Selma, California

Shotwell Furniture  
Lamesa, Texas

Southwestern Fertilizer &  
Chemical Co.

El Paso, Clint, Pecos, Texas  
Anthony, New Mexico

Write for Free Literature

**GLICK TWINS**

Phone STerling 7-1362 — Pharr, Texas

"Dear Mr. Support Price," I began the morning's dictation to the stenographer.

She stopped me. "His name isn't Support Price—it's not even Mr. Price."

I hastily explained that I had been thinking about the government farm program. My three boys had asked me about it that morning. My explanation had helped them very much. Perhaps it will clarify matters for you.

In order to make it simple and understandable, I reproduce the conversation at breakfast with Walter, age 10; Bert, age 6; John, age 5; and Mother, age — never mind that.

For brevity . . . and goodness knows brevity is needed at our breakfast table . . . in the following dialogue "W" stands for Walter, "B" for Bert and "J" for John . . . all eager little minds, far too eager for me before I've had my second cup of coffee. Bert started it with:

"Daddy, what does R-A-I-S-I-N spell?"

"That spells raisin and farmers feed them to pigs."

Mother didn't think this was any answer. "Why do you tell the boys silly things? They do not feed raisins to pigs; people eat . . ."

"They do too feed them to pigs." I wasn't going to be contradicted before my own flesh-and-blood, at least so early in the morning. "The morning paper says that the government is selling surplus raisins to hog raisers for \$30 a ton . . ."

"Corn is what pigs eat," commented J, who had seen a pig when he was only four years old.

Defensively, I explained—"Pigs can't afford corn. You see, there is too much corn. So Uncle Sam pays farmers more to store it than they can make feeding it to pigs."

B chimed in—"But, Daddy, the other day you said there were too many pigs so the government was buying pork so mother would pay more for ham. If farmers feed raisins to make more pigs . . ."

This obviously needed straightening out. "There are too many pigs, all right, but they have to do something with the raisins. Now, eat your SUPER-SOYA CEREAL."

J had to know what a SUPERSOYA was.

I explained that the cereal was made from soybeans and farmers would grow more soybeans this year on land taken out of cotton.

"Why are they taking land out of cotton?"—W asked.

"Because they have too much cotton—at least they say they do," Mother helped out.

B had us there. "Why did you tell us that some little boys don't have enough clothes, then? If they had cotton their mothers could make them clothes, couldn't they?"

I rushed to Mother's defense. "Those little boys live in Europe. They need clothes, but don't have dollars to buy cotton."

J generously offered to give them the silver dollar he got on his birthday, if I would give him another one.

B wanted to know how much a dollar is. "Thirty-five cents, the last time anyone explained it to me," I said.

W, the family financial wizard, came out of the comic page long enough to offer, "I'll give you 35 cents for a dollar, Daddy."

Even at breakfast, I'm not that easily



trapped. "Eat your eggs, boys. Think how sad the hens will be if you don't."

It was J's turn. "Are there too many eggs?"

"Of course," said Mother. "Potatoes, too. I read where you could buy 100 pounds of potatoes from the government for one cent, but do you know what I paid yesterday at the grocery?"

"Please don't bring up the subject of grocery bills at breakfast," I pleaded. "Anyway, those government potatoes were for shipping to other countries. Let's talk about something else . . . how about Christmas?"

B wanted to know if I remember those round, hard things that were in his Christmas stocking. I did. They were walnuts and almonds.

"Are there too many walnuts and almonds?" (I'm not sure which one asked this question.)

"Since you mentioned it, I did read that the government is buying surplus nuts to be crushed for oil to compete with cottonseed oil and lard from the too-many pigs . . . Oh, you boys wouldn't understand all this. Those are farm price support programs that . . ."

J wanted to know: "Do cows get supported by Uncle Sam, too?"

I was explaining that the government does store butter and powdered milk when J said: "I mean eating cows that grow steaks on them."

I told him I didn't think beef cattle had any support price. That was why steaks cost so much.

Mother couldn't stand that. "What on earth are you telling these children? Support prices are to give farmers higher prices, but steaks are high and they don't have any support . . ."

It was after 7:30. I had to get to the office. I had given the boys a basic understanding of the farm program. Mother could clarify any minor details that might possibly be dangling.

My secretary also was very glad to get this understanding of the government's farm program. I heard her explaining it to some of the other stenographers. She was saying, "Did I tell you about Mr. Price Support? I think my boss has flipped his lid."

## Co-ops To Hear Senator

Sam J. Ervin, Jr., U. S. Senator from North Carolina, will be the principal guest speaker at the annual meeting of North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association and Farmers Cooperative Exchange.

G. D. Arndt is general manager of the two cooperatives, which will meet on Sept. 23 in the State Fair Arena in Raleigh.

## Ginner at Vanndale Dies

James Vance Calhoun, Sr., ginner at Vanndale, Ark., died Sept. 4 in Baptist Hospital at Memphis. He was 59. Calhoun was a planter and store owner, and had operated the gin for 24 years. His wife, daughter and two sons survive.

## Trip To Promote Trade

C. A. Harvin, Jr., Summerton, S. C., president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, and other members of a South Carolina delegation are accompanying Governor Ernest F. Hollings on a two-week South American trip to promote trade relations.

## Ginners Elect Directors

Carolinas Ginners' Association has announced recently-elected North Carolina directors. They are: Ward Broom, Monroe; S. W. Davis, Charlotte; Ralph Elliott, Shelby; Groves Simpson, Luccama; John Revelle, Murfreesboro; J. P. Sumrell, Ayden; David Guy, Lumberton; M. J. Oliver, Smithfield; and Aisey Johnson, Dunn. South Carolina directors were announced earlier in The Press.

## Canadians Use Less Cotton

Cotton consumption in Canadian mills dropped eight percent last season. Consumption the corresponding period of 1958-59 was 362,000 bales; last season it amounted to 333,000 bales.

## Oil Mill Manager

### Fred Cooper Smith Found Dead in Automobile

Fred Cooper Smith, Sr., Georgetown, Texas, was found shot to death in a pickup truck on Sept. 13.

An owner of Georgetown Oil Mill, he was a member of a pioneer oil milling family in Texas. He was 52 years of age. A civic leader, Smith in 1950 was honored as Georgetown's outstanding citizen.

■ ROBERT L. KLEIN is sales manager of Durkee Famous Foods Chicago Division.

*Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...*  
**RUBBER-LINED GIN ELBOWS**  
**OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's"**  
*9 to 1!*



In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1660 feet per second—greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!



After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with 1/4" rubber, was exposed for 17 1/2 minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

Up to 9 times longer service life . . . and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used in-

definitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:



## TRADE FORECAST:

# Fats, Oilseeds, Oils

## HIT RECORD HIGH

**W**ITH 1960 WORLD FAT, oil and oilseed production forecast at an all-time high, a record 8,900,000 short tons of fats, oils and oilseeds is expected to enter world trade channels this year. This will be a three percent increase over the previous record of 1959 and 40 percent over the 1950-54 average, USDA says.

Animal fat exports will represent the greatest expansion, with edible, palm and industrial oils also increasing. Marine oil exports are expected to drop slightly.

The U.S. this year, on the basis of present predictions, will supply a record

proportion — about one-third — of the world's trade in fats and oils. U.S. 1960 production (about three percent over the previous high of 1959), the growing foreign demand, and the slight decline in exports from other countries account for U.S. dominance in this field.

Fats, oils and oilseed production will probably reach 31,400,000 tons. This expansion, most of which will be in animal fats, will be partially offset by a reduction in edible and marine oils.

Edible vegetable oil exports will probably increase only slightly this year, with

the sharp drop in peanut and peanut oil exports off-setting the soybean and soybean oil increase. Soybean and soybean oil shipments are estimated 10 percent above last year. Much of this is due to increased U.S. activity. Also, unusually large quantities of Chinese soybeans have moved through the Suez Canal and overland shipments to the Soviet Union probably have been heavy.

Sunflower seed oil exports in 1960 may be up slightly because Eastern Europe, the largest exporting region, harvested larger sunflower seed crops in 1959. Little sunflower oil is expected from Argentina this year. A small increase in sesame seed oil exports is expected, primarily reflecting larger shipments from Sudan, the major exporting country.

The sharp cutback in exports of peanuts and peanut oil, will be principally due to smaller peanut crops in West Africa and greatly reduced stocks in the current marketing year. Peanut and peanut oil exports from India also are expected to fall far short of the relatively large shipments of 1959 because rapidly rising internal demand has kept prices far above world prices. Moreover, India's peanut crop was about 10 percent smaller in 1959 than in the previous year.

Exports of cottonseed and oil are expected to show little variation from 1959. Shipments of U.S. cottonseed oil in the first half of the year were about one-fifth larger than a year earlier. And, while the movement in the third quarter will decline, sales for delivery in the last quarter may pick up when new crop oil becomes available, particularly in view of



### How Statifier Cuts Costs ... Boosts Gin Production

#### Experienced Ginners Know...

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

#### "Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

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For Details Today!

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P. O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas



### Another field of ...

## WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON



Field photograph made in Palmer County, Texas

... tested and proven!

**FERRIS WATSON SEED COMPANY**

POST OFFICE BOX 489 • GARLAND, TEXAS

the reduced supplies of peanut oil available to European markets.

Smaller rapeseed crops in France and Sweden in 1960 have reduced export availabilities this year. Canada, however, will harvest a much larger crop than in 1959, which should, later this year, partially offset the decline by Western European exporters.

Net exports of olive oil are expected to increase only moderately.

Any increase in exports of palm oils in 1960 will be due to expanded production and exports of Philippine copra and coconut oil. No significant increases in exports are expected from other copra-exporting countries. Drouth effects on copra production, which resulted in a shortage of copra and coconut oil in the last two years, ended the latter part of 1959.

Nearly offsetting the increased availabilities of copra and coconut oil will be the probable decline in production and exports of oil palm products. After 50 years of continuous expansion and development, the oil palm industry of the Republic of the Congo is expected to have a severe drop in production and export as a result of political and economic instability. The rapidly changing political and economic situation in other areas of Africa also may adversely affect the production and exports of palm oil, palm kernels and palm kernel oil.

## Cotton Man Dies

Roy Morgan Callon, 72, longtime cotton man and landowner in West Texas, died Sept. 9. He had been in the cotton business at Commerce, Lubbock and Abilene, Texas.

■ W. C. MANLEY, JR., Memphis, is observing his thirty-fifth anniversary as a cottonseed products broker.



## Transferred by Producers

MILTON L. MUNRO, formerly mill department sales representative, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, has been transferred to the Imperial Valley. He will handle the sale of mill feed products and supervise the operation of the new mixed feed plant in Calipatria. Munro, a graduate of Fresno State College, has been with Producers since 1954. He and his wife, the former Lorette Chollet of Fresno, have three children.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960



Photo Courtesy Bemis Cotton Mill

## Agents Tour Cotton Mill

TENNESSEE COUNTY AGENTS recently toured the Bemis Cotton Mill near Jackson. The tour was part of an all-day cotton quality meeting sponsored by the Extension Service. Included on the program were the National Cotton Council film on cotton quality; talks by Bill Martin, cotton utilization specialist, Clemson; a representative of Memphis Cotton Classing Office; and a representative from National Cotton Council.

## Commissioners Entertained

Commissioners of Agriculture from 50 states were guests of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association at a breakfast on Sept. 6.

The event was sponsored by the oil mill group during the annual convention of the agricultural commissioners in Denver. Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary-treasurer, and Rufus Grisham, Lubbock, were Association representatives attending.

## Shippers Group Sets Dates

Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers' Association will hold its 1961 annual meeting in Memphis, Aug. 1-2. Hotel Peabody will be convention headquarters.

## For "B" Cotton:

### Firm Offers Contracts

Advertisements in a Lubbock newspaper are offering to pay "A" cotton prices for "B" cotton. The firm advertising said the offer is for a limited time.

## Field Tour Planned

Southeast Missouri farmers will tour experimental fields and view recent developments in University of Missouri's research program Sept. 22-23.

Joe Scott, University Extension field crops specialist, Sikeston, has announced the following schedule:

Sept. 22—9:00 A.M., Sikeston Field  
Sept. 22—1:00 P.M., Diehlstadt Field  
Sept. 23—9:00 A.M., Bragg City Field

# Sept. 1 Cotton Report

USDA increased its cotton estimate by 110,000 bales last month, to a Sept. 1 forecast of 14,581,000. This is about the same as last year's 14,558,000 bales, and six percent above the 10-year average. Indicated cottonseed production is 6,032,000 tons. Details by states follow:

State	Acres for 1960 <sup>1</sup>	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production <sup>2</sup> 500-pound gross weight bales		
		1949-58 average	1959	1960 Indic.	1949-58 average	1959	1960 Indic.
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	395	326	395	340	377	322	280
South Carolina	560	313	353	364	541	417	425
Georgia	670	301	381	387	615	521	540
Tennessee	520	403	620	549	547	660	595
Alabama	870	316	412	419	768	718	760
Mississippi	1,500	393	514	490	1,371	1,568	1,530
Missouri	410	379	610	527	363	508	450
Arkansas	1,295	388	568	513	1,323	1,544	1,385
Louisiana	500	394	481	480	578	492	500
Oklahoma	640	203	292	338	361	381	450
Texas	6,550	252	334	324	4,072	4,416	4,425
New Mexico	204	610	782	706	281	323	300
Arizona	424	868	893	968	780	715	855
California	955	706	1,055	1,050	1,488	1,929	2,045
Other States <sup>3</sup>	58	308	377	337	45	44	41
United States	13,531	345	462	451	13,710	14,558	14,581
Amer. Egypt <sup>4</sup>	60.4	444	513	542	57.7	70.6	68.2

<sup>1</sup> Aug. 1 estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

<sup>3</sup> Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.

<sup>4</sup> Included in state and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.



## • Arkansas Asks for Higher Supports

COTTON PRICE SUPPORTS of not less than 75 percent of parity are sought for 1961 by Arkansas Agricultural Council.

Harvey R. Adams, executive vice-president, has written USDA as follows, in part:

"It is the opinion of the Agricultural Council of Arkansas that the national marketing quota should be based on estimated domestic consumption, plus estimated export sales, plus adequate stocks to provide a continuous and staple supply of the different qualities needed in the U.S. and foreign countries.

"In regard to stocks, we feel consideration should be given to the supply available of the different grades and staples ordinarily in demand by domestic and foreign mills to supply their requirements from one season to the next. We are not advocating an excessive carry-over, but with our present total offtake we believe that stocks should be sufficient to allow for errors in judgment, crop failure, and an expanding market at home and abroad.

"With respect to the level of price support for 1961, we feel the price farmers are now receiving for their cotton has reached rock bottom and any further reduction would be disastrous. The average price received for Middling 15/16" cotton on the Memphis market in 1950 was 42.45 cents per pound, while the 'A' purchase price for this same grade and staple in 1960 is 31.01 cents a pound, a reduction of 11.44 cents a pound. This reduction occurred while the cost of labor, machinery and equipment, ginning and warehousing has increased from 25 percent to 40 percent."

## Russians Buy Mexican Lint

Soviet agencies are actively buying cotton in Mexico. Purchases are reported at around 40,000 bales, with much more expected to be bought.

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Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

## 75 Years Ago Meal Opened at \$17

The first transaction of the season in cottonseed meal on Sept. 13, 1885, was at \$17 a ton in Memphis. Memphis Commercial Appeal in its columns 75 years ago reported that W. J. Chase & Co. sold a carload to Katzenberger Sons for this price.

## USDA Cotton Market Reports Available

Available USDA cotton market news reports of interest to the industry are: Cottonseed Review, Cotton Quality Report, Cotton Classing Report and Weekly Cotton Market Review.

Cotton Review, released weekly during the ginning season, covers the movement of cottonseed, changes in price and quality and harvesting conditions.

The monthly Cotton Quality Report shows percentage distribution by districts of grades and staples of cotton ginned during the month.

Cotton Classing Report, released weekly during the harvesting season, gives grade, grade index, staple length and the number of samples classed under the Smith-Doxey Act.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, issued throughout the year, reports market conditions with respect to demand, prices, inquiries, offerings, domestic and export sales, crop developments, harvesting conditions and other market information.

These reports may be obtained from the nearest Cotton Division of Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, office.

## Growers Told:

### Gin for Market, Not For Loan Value

President W. S. Williams, Jr., of North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association warns to produce and gin cotton for sale, not for the loan value.

In contrast to previous years, said Williams, now "It is time for cotton farmers and ginners in North Carolina to adopt practices which assure production of bales of cotton the mills can use. We could find ourselves without a market in a very few more seasons, if the government loan program should be discontinued."

North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association is covering the state with posters urging growers to harvest cotton early and clean; carry it to their ginner dry so it will require minimum heat, and the least machining in the gin plant.

"Farmers who do this will have good cotton to sell, and mill confidence in the quality of our cotton will be restored," Williams concluded.

## O'Donnell Gin Elects

O'Donnell (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin, J. W. Martin, manager, has named the following officers and directors: Carl Sanders, president; H. O. Vaughn, vice-president; H. W. Hancock, secretary; M. E. Greenlee and Wayne Carroll, directors.

## • Automatic Sampler Use Questioned

REQUIRED USE of any automatic gin sampling device is opposed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and American Cotton Shippers Association.

Committees of the two groups have passed a joint resolution stating, in part, "any legislation would ultimately lead to all trading being done on USDA classification, which would be one of the final steps to socialization of the raw cotton industry."

The resolution concludes as follows: "The Cotton Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and the Executive Committee of the Domestic Mill Rules Committee of the American Cotton Shippers Association, are opposed to any legislation, regulation, or trading rule that would in any way hamper or deny the privilege of an owner of a bale of cotton to sample it as he sees fit, or to give any affirmative consideration to the automatic gin sample until it has proven itself more valuable to the equitable movement of cotton in the normal channels of trade than the present methods of sampling."

## Help at Stock Shows

Cottonseed processing industry representatives had prominent roles at the West Texas Fair, which opened Sept. 12 at Abilene. John Womble of Western Cottonoil Co. was president of the Fair; H. A. Travis of the firm's Paymaster Feeds division, the Fair's general superintendent; and Kenneth O. Lewis, National Cottonseed Products Association livestock representative, superintendent of the Hereford Division of the Fair.

Lewis also will serve again as assistant superintendent of the beef cattle show at the State Fair of Texas in October.

## Cotton Programs Studied

Farm Bureaus throughout California are holding local meetings to discuss the cotton outlook. Emphasis is being placed on growers' views as to what lack of a Plan B program in 1961 will mean to them.

## In Washington:

### Lint Quotations Studied

Reliability of spot cotton price quotations was studied at a two-day meeting in Washington, Sept. 8-9.

Producer, merchant and mill representatives discussed the problem with USDA officials.

Price quotations have been widely criticized. At previous meetings, efforts have been made to change the present system, under which loan differences are determined by quotations.

## Soybean Estimate Lower

The 1960 soybean crop in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which produces about 90 percent of the Brazilian crop, is now estimated at 5,900,000 bushels. This is lower than earlier estimates, but still larger than 1959 production of five million bushels.

However, because of domestic demand, the quantity released for export may be limited.



## Cotton Promotion

(Continued from Page 23)

buying public more cotton conscious and bringing home to the retailer that cotton has long ago ceased to be a kitchen fabric and has become a world-leading fashion fabric. New, attractive, colorful designs are being presented in women's and children's wear in furnishings fabrics and household linens. The intensive campaign "Buy More Cotton" is being supported by leading writers in the best English magazines. The slogans, "We're Taking Off Our Hats to Cotton", "Cotton Is Fashion" and many others are being used by retail stores on display aids.

A considerable amount of effort is also being expended in the campaign to promote cotton in men's wear. So far, the best selling approaches have covered sports shirts, cotton slacks, pajamas, beach wear and drip-dry shirts.

## Other Specialists

Other participants, in addition to the four preceding, were: H. L. Jacobson, Rome, Italy; Hans Koedam, Arnhem, Netherlands; J. C. Mas, Paris; L. B. Mathur, Bombay; Samuel Piedrahita, Bogota, Colombia; Pietro Ubiali, Milan; and A. M. G. van Kempen, Arnhem, Netherlands. Raymond Steinbach, CCI's European director, accompanied the group.

This group brings to 36 the number of specialists from 14 countries who have come to the U.S. to study the National Cotton Council program. Aim is to apply the same methods to increasing cotton consumption in their own countries.

Five years ago, hardly any cotton development work was being conducted outside the U.S. Today, CCI cooperates with 14 countries in joint programs and on an informal basis with many others.

Cotton consumption programs now affect markets with half the people and two-thirds of the cotton consumption of the free foreign world.

Programs are currently financed 50-50 by the foreign industry and by U.S. Department of Agriculture funds which come from the sale abroad of surplus American agricultural products, under Public Law 480. CCI guides and coordinates the 14-country programs.

## Defense Planning:

### Forms Sent to Mills

USDA has mailed a Fats and Oils Defense Information Form to oilseed processors. Urging companies to complete this form, J. E. Thigpen, chairman, fats and oils defense planning committee, says, "We know you recognize the possibility of a nuclear attack on this country and that damage could be extremely severe. Knowledge of capacities and requirements of individual plants remaining in operating condition after an attack would be highly important to the defense effort."

Forms should be returned by Sept. 30.

### Insurance Penalty Removed

Texas Board of Insurance has approved a request from Horace R. Belew, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, to remove a five-cent penalty on certain types of oil mill buildings. The penalty, where interior walls and ceilings are not painted, will not apply to fireproof, semifireproof and all-metal buildings.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

# New Developments in Cotton Gin Machinery

The information and statements appearing in this department are furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment.

Hardwicke-Etter's all-new Challenger lint cleaners are proving the soundness of their design and cleaning principles at many locations during the current ginning season.

Challengers operate behind each gin stand, thus present ginner with no capacity problem. Challenger's large saws, positive-fed shuttles and improved type grid bars mean better protection of the lint, better sample and less lint loss.

Hardwicke-Etter points out that each minute nearly one-half billion saw teeth comb, blend and clean lint passing through a battery of four Challenger lint cleaners. "We call this Thinstream lint cleaning," H-E says, "because so few fibers are exposed to a tooth at any given time. This principle prevents fiber damage and assures high efficiency combing, cleaning and blending."

The compact Challenger is sturdy, has clean lines and sealed-for-life bearings on all rotating parts. Moreover, Hardwicke-Etter points out, it is engineered to the exacting standards of traditional Hard-

wicke-Etter quality. Challengers can be used alone or in combination with any of the single- or dual-battery machines.



## At Big Town, Texas

### Cotton Tribute Planned

A shopping center that grew up in a cotton patch will pay tribute to its origins. Big Town, a Dallas business center, will have a cotton celebration Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.

Cotton decorations, displays of farm implements and cotton and cottonseed products on sale at stores are among the features planned. Big Town also has invited Sandra Lee Jennings, 1960 Maid of Cotton, to be its special guest at the celebration.

### Food Course Planned

Technical advances in utilization and disposal of wastes and lessening of stream pollution will be discussed at a food technology short course sponsored by University of Tennessee. Dates are Nov. 13-14.

## Boards of Two Groups Meet

Directors of two cotton industry national organizations are meeting in Texas this week. National Cotton Council directors meet Sept. 19-20 in Lubbock. National Cottonseed Products Association directors are meeting Sept. 21 in Dallas.

Discussions are expected to include federal cotton legislation (See Page 11), as well as activities of the two organizations.

## Nigeria's Cotton Crop Down

Nigeria's 1960 cotton crop is estimated at 150,000 bales, down six percent from the 160,000 bales of 1959.

■ WEEDPATCH Ginning Co., one of the best-known names in the industry, has a new address. HARRY THOMPSON advises that mail now should go to 8416 Buena Vista Boulevard, Lamont, Calif.



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CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I heered some feller up town sounding off about what a bad time he was halving and how hard it was to git along and control things like that they ort to be and he said that no matter how much time and effort and thought he put into things, it jest seemed like nothing done no good and that he shore envied folks in other businesses that got along so easy and smooth.

He told me that he guessed that oil mil mgrs had the best time of anybody because all that they had to do was to set a price on c/s, lend out a little money and set back to see the c/s roll in and charge what we D--- pleased for meal, hulls oil and etc. He said he wisht he had a cinch like that. Mr. Editor, I jest looked at the feller right hard and walked away because I felt like that I had been consulted and it would not do no good to try to exclaim the c/s oil mill racket to him in words of one syllabism.

If that feller had ever had to put up with a cotton ginners fight between 2 of his friends which spread all over his territory and if he had had a battle with hot seed—or labor trouble—or, if he had had to fight a telephone all day and all night till A. & M. and if he had to work for some bosses that took off his shirt and pants ever time they talked to him—and if he had a bunch of competition whose main pastime was telling him something that wasn't so—and if he had a bunch of brokers telling him what to do and what not to do—and some office politicians trying to git his job—and if he had representatives

—At Chitling Switch Mill—

## What's So Easy About It?

By B. Ubberson

of all public drives coming in and telling him he ort to give twict as much as he was giving to cause of the fish dock mergency and etc.—If he went thru a bad crop yr. and lost a lot of money—if he had to make out 1001 govt. reports and half govt. employees checking into sanitation, weights, sampling equipment, pink boll worm eqmt, analyses, wages and hours, incoming taxes, and if he had insurance inspectors, city inspectors, county and state inspectors—and a bunch of employees that wasnt being pd. 1/2 what they was worth,—I'm telling you, Mr. Editor, that if that feller had to put up with in 1 yr. what a oil mill mgr has to put up with in 1 wk. he would be glad he was able to live and breathe.

Some folks jest dont know when they are well off.

YOUR'S,

B. UBBERSON

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I notice you had a piece in yore magazine about Charley Wallace and his fambly the other day and I dont know that I could add anything to all of the nice things you had to say unlest it is that Charley was one mgr that ever other mgr looked up to and admired because he always said what he thought both in English and Profanity and he always told the truth. He always got along with his competitors and they all liked him and he did not half to pull no rabbits out of a hat to buy cottonseed—he is jest a natural-born business man.

I dont reckon I ever went to a convention that I did not see Mr. and Mrs. Charley but I never seen them off in a corner to themselves looking out the windows because they was always surrounded by a bunch of friends laughing and talking.

You know when a lot of mgrs go to a convention they either go there to act dignify like they knowed a whole lot or else they go there to play golf (sometimes African)—and stay up all night at some place or another and spend all next day in bed—but when

Charlie went to a convention he got some good out of it.

Speaking about conventions, it kind of makes me sad to take in one because might near all of the old buddies that I would meet at one have gone the way of all flesh and it seems to me like I dont know anybody at a convention no more. A lot of you fellers think that when a man retires, he has hisself a big time from then on out—but if you think that—brother—you are in for some grief. I guess about all the big time I half got is when I wind my watch, pay tatxes, vote or fight with the Mrs. and it is got so that I dont git any kick out of doing any of them things no more.

And, when it comes to reading, a man is jest wasting his time—more aspeashally if you read the editorials in some of these here papaers that is put out in big cities up north. Me, I like to read anything up to and including Casey at the Bat—if the feller who is doing the writing knows what he is writing about—but the most of them fellers as H. L. Mencken might say if he was living havent got the mental capacity of a trolley car conductor. I like to write but nobody reads what I write but they cant say that I write about something that I dont know nothing about. In fact, it aint necessary for them to say it because I admission that I dont.

YOUR'S,

B. UBBERSON

## Ginnings to Sept. 1

Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, summarizes cotton ginnings through Aug. 31 as follows:

(Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1960	1959	1958
United States	822,575	1,044,293	1,007,493
Alabama	57,107	69,985	50,189
Arizona	11,094	10,114	11,697
Arkansas	580	1,369	—
California	4,437	14,527	7,873
Florida	3,397	3,543	3,231
Georgia	76,641	132,261	93,264
Louisiana	8,267	12,799	25,745
Mississippi	17,309	30,104	4,911
South Carolina	34,311	73,977	22,714
Texas	609,522	696,514	787,869

The 1960 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners being transmitted by mail.

The U.S. total for 1960 includes 139,779 bales of the crop of 1960 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1959-60, compared with 150,472 for 1959 and 212,569 for 1958.

Cotton consumed during July, 1960, amounted to 561,874 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1960, was 1,412,496 bales, and in public storage and in compresses 5,331,776 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,529,000. Imports during June, 1960, were 1,716 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 501,386 bales.

## Inspection Office Opened

Memphis Board of Trade has opened an inspection office for soybeans in Pine Bluff, Ark. Cars will be sampled and graded with the grades being forwarded to Memphis. Charges are the same as for Memphis.

■ McGHEE MOORE, broker at 624 Cotton Exchange, Memphis, has joined National Cottonseed Products Association.



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as viewed from

## The PRESS Box

### • Eliminate Abuses

ABUSES of unemployment compensation in many states are arousing businessmen to work for reform. Readers Digest, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and many other national organizations strongly urge that agricultural and business leaders work for state unemployment legislation that is sound and fair to those legitimately entitled to compensation, but that prevents chiseling by those who are unscrupulous. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, along with many other employers, can heartily endorse this reform effort on the basis of our own experience with unemployment compensation.

### • Hospitality, and Speeches Too

CONVENTION GOERS soon may be able to spend all of their time in the hospitality rooms, and never miss a word of the business program. Talks by such internationally-known convention speakers as Dr. Ken McFarland, the late Dr. William Alexander, and many others are now available on long-playing records for amplification through public address systems.

### • Executives Are Salesmen

EXECUTIVES of the Glidden Co. must be salesmen, too. Led by President Dwight P. Joyce, all executives on Sept. 10 spent the day demonstrating and selling paint. Officials from the firm's advertising agency also participated.

"Sales must be multiplied to provide higher profits," Joyce commented. "We are convinced that the situation today demands extra effort on the part of everyone in the Glidden organization."

### • No Help to Cotton

COTTON SALES WON'T BE HELPED by a U.S. loan of \$3,200,000 to Korea Nylon Co. The Development Loan Fund money will build a plant at Taegu to produce about two million pounds of nylon filament yarn yearly.

### • More Ships Loaded

STOCKS of government-owned grain along the Eastern Seaboard will be increased as part of the civil defense readiness program, according to USDA. An additional 15 million bushels of wheat will be loaded into ships "mothballed" in the Hudson and James Rivers, bringing the total stored at these locations to 30 million bushels.

### • \$14.55 a Ton for Dust

THE MARKET is increasing for dust collected in grain handling operations at the Port of Houston's public elevator.

Elevator manager, T. H. Sherwood, says the cattlemen who use the dust in their feed mixes represent a good market. The dust sold for \$4 a ton six months ago, but demand has increased the price to \$14.55.

### • Try Meal Next Time

A HEADLINE in Feedstuffs Magazine reads: "Steers Gain Better on Concrete Than on Dirt." We suggest feeding cottonseed meal or soybean meal next time — no telling how much they'll gain. (Of course, in case any reader doesn't understand, the headline writer was reporting on tests in feedlots with concrete vs. dirt floors.)

### • No More Do-It-Yourself

PROCESSED FARM FOOD consumption in the U.S. rose sharply during the 30-year period from 1925-54, reports USDA.

Consumption of frozen foods increased 900 percent; canned foods, 275 percent. Foods processed beyond the minimum necessary for retail sale increased from 25 percent to 35 percent. The proportion of farm foods handled by marketing agencies amounted to 91 percent, compared to 80 percent previous to 1925.

### • Aid to Plant Growth

LIGHT TREATMENT in greenhouses on woody plants has increased growth, reports Connecticut Experiment Station. The treatment breaks up the night-time darkness with brief but frequent exposures of light. It can force many herbaceous plants, such as chrysanthemums, to flower or be prevented from flowering, depending on the species.

### • How Cool Are Cukes?

"COOL AS A CUCUMBER"—but how cool is that? Ten-year-old Libby Jackson wanted to know. So, while it was hot in midsummer at Vincennes, Ind., she put a thermometer into a cucumber. It was 60 degrees.

### • Pigs Practice Togetherness

PIGS, a photographic record at Iowa State shows, are sociable critters. They do things together, such as feeding, eating and sleeping. Furthermore, they sleep more at night, which should surprise no one.

### • You, Too Can Be Charming

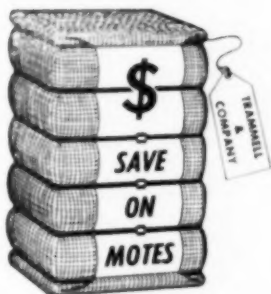
JOHN ROBERT POWERS has probably never considered opening a charm school in India, but "charming" is the favorite past-time of children in Mulladabad, India—snake charming that is. The poisonous king cobras and crushing pythons are the local toddlers' only playthings, and training in handling them begins at age three.

Small girls are trained to feed the snakes goat milk, termites, leeches and live frogs, which make up the diet of the smaller varieties, and squirrels, ducks, kids and lambs, which are swallowed whole by the huge pythons. Boys are trained to play the eerie flute music which lures the venomous snakes from the wicker baskets in which they are carried. When they reach the age of 10 to 12, the boys are taken on snake hunts in the jungle. Bare-armed and bare-legged, they are taught to capture the snakes with their hands. The most important Mulladabad secret—how to remove the snakes' poison glands — is passed on to the boys when they approach manhood. This secret, handed down from father to son, is never divulged to outsiders.

### • Accessory to the Crime

A NEW YORK PATROLMAN, asked by a fellow New Yorker to help unlock his car, hurried to a store, bought a piece of wire, and, after much huffing and puffing, opened the door. The grateful man expressed his thanks and prepared to drive off. At that point the patrolman asked to see the man's registration and license. The man went to jail on a vehicle theft charge.

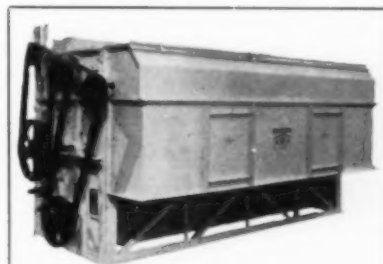
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EGYPT: H. Kirchhof, Alexandria.  
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## CALENDAR



- Sept. 27-29 — American Tung Oil Association annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. Roland R. Becke, Poplarville, Miss., executive secretary.
- Sept. 28-29—Chemical Finishing Conference, Statler Hotel, Washington. For information, write National Cotton Council, 502 Ring Building, Washington.
- Oct. 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- Oct. 27-28—Fiber Society fall meeting, Washington Hotel, Washington. Society headquarters, P. O. Box 405, Athens, Ga.
- Dec. 3 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting, Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

1961

- Jan. 12-13—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Greenville, S.C. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.
- Jan. 22-24 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors and Allied Industry Meeting, Echo Hotel, Edinburg. Edward H. Bush, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, executive vice-president.
- Jan 30-31 — National Cotton Council annual meeting, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.
- Feb. 4-7—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.
- Feb. 4-7—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 4-7 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 4-7 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.
- Feb. 6-7—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation Of Cooperatives and Houston Bank For Cooperatives joint annual meeting, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. For information write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.



• Feb. 17 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Ruebell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City 6, secretary.

• Feb. 20-21 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• March 12-14 — MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit. MidSouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 12-14 — Tennessee Ginners' Association annual meeting. Memphis, Tenn. Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary. (In conjunction with MidSouth Gin Supply Exhibit.)

• March 23-25 — American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting. Fontainebleau, Miami, Fla. For information write ACMI headquarters, Charlotte, N.C.

• April 6-7 — National Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association annual meeting. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, executive vice-president.

• April 9-11 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fairgrounds, Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• April 9-12 — National Peanut Council annual convention. Mayflower Hotel, Washington. Maureen Devery, Council office, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, secretary.

• April 12-15 — Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

• April 17-18 — Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, secretary.

• April 26-29 — Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting. Hollywood (Fla.) Beach Hotel. T. M. Forbes, 740 C&S National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, executive vice-president.

• May 1-2 — Short Course for Oil Mill Operators. Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 1-3 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1.

• May 8-9 — American Cotton Congress. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• May 11-16 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-9 — International Association of Seed Crushers' annual meeting. Stockholm, Sweden. A. E. Peel, London, secretary.

• June 11-13 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual meeting. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

• June 18-20 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 629 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 18-21 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association's annual meeting. Myrtle Beach,

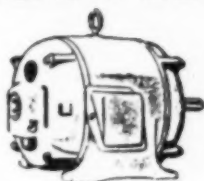
S.C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurers.

• June 21-23 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual meeting. Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-27 — Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. C. M. Scales, P. O. Box 1145, Decatur, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-27 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. The Granada Hotel (formerly the Hilton Hotel), San Antonio. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary.

## SPARE MOTORS



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## HART MOISTURE METER

### Type R-41

Another Hart tester chosen by ginners in 1960. Why? It is a proven guide-post for drying seed cotton to insure best fiber quality, turnout and bale values.

Its handiness, simplicity, ruggedness and instant moisture-indicating features also make it popular among growers as a help in mechanically picking cotton of proper moisture content.

Shown at Left:  
The Little Chief, R-41

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Hart Moisture Meters, 336 West Islip Blvd.  
West Islip, L.I., N.Y., Phone: MO 1-2355

Leo Gerdes, Distributor  
Hart Moisture Meters  
Leland, Miss., Phone: 876

## Many Texas Gins in Safety Contest

Many cotton gin managers have entered their gins in the 1960-61 Safety Contest sponsored by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, according to Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president.

The Association has launched a broad program of safety educational work. This activity includes the contest, the distribution of a comprehensive manual on safety at gins, and regular distribution throughout the ginning season of information to help gin employees reduce accidents.

■ F. H. HEIDELBERG, executive vice-president, North Carolina Cotton Promotion, reports wide interest in the Two-Bale Cotton Club, for which the Group is offering a \$500 sweepstake prize.

## Soybean Research:

### New Product Developed

Soybean research at USDA's Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, Peoria, Ill., has led to development of a new plastic and analysis of four proteins for amino acids, according to D. H. Mayberry, information specialist.

NEW PLASTICS that will not dissolve or melt and that adhere strongly to glass have been produced with soybean and linseed oils. Chemists feel that this development, which incorporates a new method of crosslinking polyester resin chemicals, opens the door to improved production of oil products.

FOUR SOYBEAN MEAL by-products have been analyzed for amino-acid composition of their proteins for the first time. The by-products, soybean hull, residue, whey and germ, account for an annual production of over 45,000 tons.



## Sun Worshiper

MORE SQUARE INCHES of sun tan are in store for this sun worshiper in her brief bikini, styled with a sarong-tied skirt and matching tie bra. The fabric is a bold floral printed cotton.

## Allied Mills Profit Off

Allied Mills' net profits during the last fiscal year were below the previous 12 months, but "quite satisfactory," the feed and food processor reported.

## Arkansas-Missouri Directors Chosen

DIRECTORS of Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association, elected at district meetings, are announced by W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president. They are:

District 1—Directors: E. B. Gee, Jr., Blytheville, Ark.; Tom Baker, Essex, Mo.; Jackson Hunter, Sikeston, Mo.; and alternates, Blair Dalton, Bell City, Mo.; R. F. Spitzer, Parma, Mo.; and Tom Maschmeyer, Lilbourn, Mo.

District 2—Directors: Don Thomason, Kennett, Mo.; E. D. Barrett, Hornersville, Mo.; Bob Winston, Peach Orchard, Mo.; A. B. Boyd, Jr., Campbell, Mo. Alternates: R. P. "Dick" Simcoe, Steele, Mo.; Vic Downing, Bragg City, Mo.; Robert Garrett, Caruthersville, Mo.; Bill Clarkson, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

District 3—Directors: Earl Sloan, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; O. L. Woods, Corning, Ark. Alternates: E. C. Cox, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; Vance Cupp, Sr., Light, Ark.

District 4—Directors: Nelson Henry, Leachville, Ark.; Tom Callis, Luxora, Ark.; Jack Robinson, Blytheville, Ark.; Fred Fleeman, Manila, Ark.; Jim Fuhr, Bono, Ark.; George Barnhill, Brookland, Ark. Alternates: R. H. Bagby, Osceola, Ark.; Paul Owens, Lake City, Ark.; Jack Hale, Blytheville, Ark.; R. C. Langston, Luxora, Ark.; Charles Nick Rose, Roseland, Ark.; Maurice Kiech, Nettleton, Ark.

District 5—Directors: Henry W. Denton, Grubbs, Ark.; R. O. Burton, Beedeville, Ark. Alternates: Dale McGregor, Cotton Plant, Ark.; T. E. Stanly, Jr., Augusta, Ark.

District 6 — Directors: John Twist, Twist, Ark.; J. E. Hollan, Wynne, Ark.; Jake Stuckey, Lepanto, Ark.; J. H. Smith, Birdeye, Ark.; N. S. "Jack" Garrett, Jr., Proctor, Ark. Alternates: Neil Payne, Marked Tree, Ark.; Carter Pattenon, Jonesboro, Ark.; Alvin Thompson, Earle, Ark.; Everett Hood, Earle, Ark.; Tom Wood, Sr., Parkin, Ark.

District 7—Directors: John Kerr, Aubrey, Ark.; W. A. Henderson, Jr., Marvel, Ark.; James Fussell, Forrest City, Ark.; Ralph Abramson, Holly Grove, Ark. Alternates: Dan Felton, Jr., Marianna, Ark.; John C. King, Jr., Helena, Ark.; David Gates, Widener, Ark.; J. E. Allmon, Jr., Clarendon, Ark.

District 8—Directors: W. N. Morris, Keo, Ark.; B. A. Fletcher, England, Ark. Alternates: Ed Smith, England, Ark.; Milton Howell, Russellville, Ark.

District 9 — R. E. Jeter, Altheimer, Ark. T. J. Thornton, Altheimer, Ark. Alternates: J. C. Hall, Altheimer, Ark.; Mitchell Bonds, Moscow, Ark.

District 10—Directors: Worth Matteson, Jr., Foreman, Ark.; Sioman Goodlett, Ozan, Ark. Alternates: Marvin McCalman, Bradley, Ark.; U. G. Garrett, Hope, Ark.

District 11—Directors: O. O. Kemp, Rohwer, Ark.; Bob Pugh, Portland, Ark. Alternates: N. W. Bunker, Jr., Bob Peterson, Eudora, Ark.

## Olson Promoted

Eldred K. Olson has been named chief chemist, quality control laboratory, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. He succeeds Lisle R. Brown who has retired after 36 years with the firm. Announcement of Olson's promotion was made by W. Robert Schwandt, methods superintendent.

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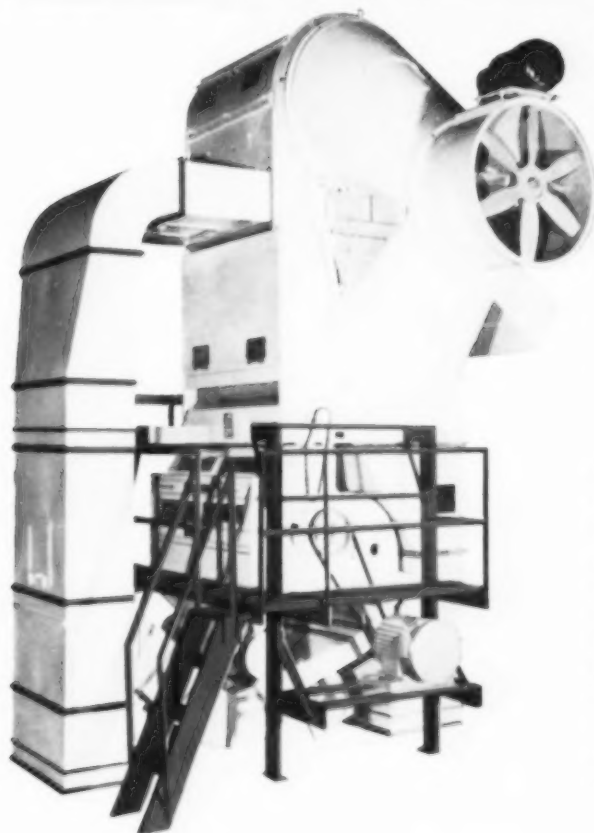
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## *Revelation*



### LINT CLEANER

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BATTERY CONDENSER

- SAVES SPACE! LOWERS COSTS!
- ELIMINATES EQUIPMENT MOVING!
- ELIMINATES ADDED CONSTRUCTION!
- LESS MAINTENANCE! LESS LABOR!

The REVELATION, latest in the series of Moss-Gordin engineered lint cleaners, combines lint cleaner and Battery Condenser in one compact unit. Designed with multiple cleaning in mind, the dual purpose REVELATION has the Battery Condenser mounted on top as an integral part of the cleaner and it can be added to single or double installations in the space formerly occupied by a separate battery condenser. Except for the lint slide, by-pass valves and sheet metal return from the lint cleaner to Battery Condenser, the REVELATION resembles the popular CONSTELLATION in appearance as well as in outstanding performance.

• *Revelation* is designed for Progressive Ginners who require  
Second and Third Stage LINT CLEANING to meet competition

More and more growers are demanding the extra benefits of MOSS Lint Cleaning. Growers, as well as ginners, now recognize that double and triple lint cleaning upgrades cotton to near "finishing machine" standards. Adding a REVELATION will result in maximum bale values for your customers and

increasing ginning volume and profits for you. The REVELATION does its job with less attention. It lowers operating costs by lessening power requirements. It provides an investment economy not possible with separate cleaner and battery condenser installations.

Write for your copy of the colorful brochure "A New Blueprint... for Profits" which fully describes the REVELATION!

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**MAXIMUM CLEANING EFFICIENCY, BECAUSE... NEARLY**

**1/2 BILLION**

**SAW TEETH... COMB, CLEAN, BLEND PER MINUTE \***



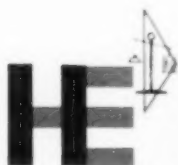
\* Actually, 478,334,989 saw teeth *per minute* process lint passing through a battery of four Hardwicke-Etter Challenger lint cleaners.

**EXPERIENCE PROVES CHALLENGER  
THINSTREAM CLEANING IS BEST**

EACH MINUTE, nearly one-half *billion* saw teeth gently and efficiently upgrade lint passing through a battery of four Hardwicke-Etter Challenger lint cleaners.

We call this Thinstream lint cleaning because so few fibers are exposed to a tooth at any given time. This is the same principle employed so successfully in spreading seed cotton into as thin a stream as possible for processing by split-stream overhead bur machines and cylinder cleaner installations. Thus, Challenger's Thinstream principle protects fibers from damage while subjecting them to high-efficiency combing, cleaning and blending.

Challengers alone, or used in combination with any of the single- or dual-battery machines, give truly outstanding results. A set of Challengers can be installed in a few days' time — perhaps over a weekend. Isn't now a good time to add the superior quality of Challenger Thinstream lint cleaning to *your* gin?



**Hardwicke-Etter**  
SHERMAN, TEXAS

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GIN MACHINERY



